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POISONOUS PLANTS OF ALL COUNTRIES

A. BERNHARD-SMITH

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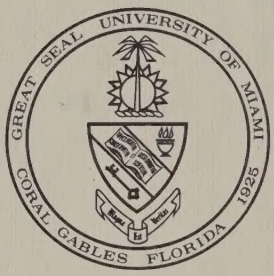

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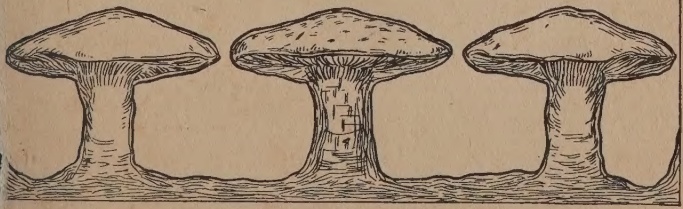

POISONOUS PLANTS

OF ALL COUNTRIES

BY

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PREFACE

In publishing the present work I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. W. Miller for the many names I have culled from his "Dictionary of the English Names of Plants"; also to the curators of the Natural History Museum, and the Botanical Gardens at Kew, Penang, and Colombo, for their courtesy in affording me opportunities for study.

I have been criticised, regarding a former work, for not naming the toxins of many of the plants. When these principles have been identified, and possibly a revised classification made by the Botanists, I shall be in a position to make amends in a future edition.

The plants illustrated, and whose numbers correspond to their descriptions in the text, are reduced one-fifth. The Micro-Fungi and Bacteria are magnified five hundred diameters.

THE AUTHOR.

London,
January, 1923.

INTRODUCTION

THE poisonous principles contained in the plants described in the following pages are now known to exist even under cultivation, although cultivation may modify their virulence; and exposure, also, to the influence of heat, acids, or antiseptics, would seem in many cases to render the toxin inert.

Sea-water, or the iodine contained in it, appears to be incompatible to vegetable toxins; and it is an interesting and significant fact that iodine, besides being antagonistic to very many of the alkaloids, will destroy most Micro-Fungi and those of the Bacteria which cause infectious disease.

Among Micro-Fungi the Pyrenomycetes, Carpomycetes, and Oomycetes need a living host, which they have the power of selecting—i.e., *Puccinia graminis* selects Wheat and Barbery, while *P. coronata* prefers Grass and Buckthorn. *Pencillium* and *Aspergillus*, however, will thrive equally on living or dead organic food-material.

The virulence of the microscopic plant causing Glanders (*Bacillaceæ*) is increased when grafted from the horse to man, just as the mistletoe-plant thrives best when artificially grafted from one species of tree to another.

Again; since all Bacteria have come from a common ancestor, we assume certain ultra-microscopic forms which have become acclimatised to mankind; and we must, for the present, suppose these forms to be in the nature of a ferment, or enzyme, produced by the Bacterium.

The affection known as Dengue is caused by one or more of these ultra-microscopic ferments. Pellagra will ultimately prove to be due to vitamin deficiency, and not to the fungus *Pencillium glaucum*. Sprue, on the other hand, is almost

certainly caused by one of the yeast fungi (*Monilia psilosis* ?), but the causation of animal malignant growths is still far to seek. Further research, however, into the life-history of the twelve "wild yeasts" known to inhabit the human intestinal-tract, should lead to incidental, if not definite, results.

It has been found impracticable to arrange the species in botanical order according to their poisonous effects; although, no doubt, as we learn more, we shall be able to classify them more approximately.

Such of the Micro-Fungi and Bacteria as are known to be hurtful are here noticed under the head of Specific Irritants; and the treatment suitable to each case of poisoning must be adopted. In the treatment of poisoning by the larger plants, however, our remedies include:

DILUENTS (wash out the stomach with plenty of warm water).

EMETICS (especially Mustard).

ANTIDOTES
- Tannin—*i.e.*, strong Coffee or Tea.
- Iodine.—Dilute Solution. For Opium poisoning.
- Digitalis.—Tinct. B.P. ℥xx. hypoderm. For Aconite poisoning.
- Pilocarpine.—Nit. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. hypoderm. In poisoning by Deliriants.

STIMULANTS
- Alcohol; or Strong Ammonia to nostrils.
- Strychnine.—Sol. B.P. ℥ii. hypoderm.
- Atropine.—Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. hypoderm.
- Faradic Current.
- Oxygen Inhalation.
- Artificial Respiration.

SEDATIVES
- Opium.—In poisoning by Purgatives or Irritants.
- Chloroform Inhalation. } In poisoning by Convulsives or Irritants.
- Chloral. } In poisoning by Convulsives or Irritants.
- Pot. Brom. } In poisoning by Convulsives or Irritants.

PURGATIVES (Castor Oil).

DEMULCENTS (Sweet Oil; Raw Eggs).

REST AND WARMTH.

CLASSIFICATION

ACTING ON THE BRAIN.

I. Narcotics.

Papaveraceæ.

II. Deliriants.

Solanaceæ. Linaceæ. Dipterocarpaceæ. Cannabinæ. Menispermaceæ.

III. Inebriants.

Leguminosæ. Compositæ.

ACTING ON THE SPINAL-CORD.

Convulsives.

Loganiaceæ.

ACTING ON THE HEART.

I. Depressants.

Solanaceæ. Umbelliferæ. Lobeliaceæ. Leguminosæ. Rutaceæ. Rubiaceæ.

II. Asthenics.

Rosaceæ. Leguminosæ. Ranunculaceæ. Apocynaceæ. Urticaceæ. Scrophulariaceæ. Liliaceæ.

IRRITANT POISONS.

I. Purgatives.

Liliaceæ. Cucurbitaceæ. Guttiferæ. Convolvulaceæ. Euphorbiaceæ. Ranunculaceæ.

II. Irritants with Nerve-Symptoms.

Fungi. Umbelliferæ. Coniferæ. Euphorbiaceæ. Leguminosæ.

III. Simple Irritants.

Araceæ. Thymelaceæ. Amarylidaceæ. Liliaceæ. Ranunculaceæ. Cucurbitaceæ. Oleaceæ. Aristolochiaceæ. Caryophyllaceæ. Compositæ. Balsaminaceæ. Fumariaceæ. Boraginaceæ. Caprifoliaceæ. Dioscoriaceæ. Celastraceæ. Rhamnaceæ. Papaveraceæ. Crassulaceæ. Droseraceæ. Iridaceæ. Polygalaceæ. Polygonaceæ. Plumbaginaceæ. Anacardiaceæ. Leguminoseæ.

SPECIFIC IRRITANTS.

I. Micro-Fungi.

Palmellaceæ. Tineæ. Perisporiaceæ. Uredineæ. Ustilagineæ. Peronosporeæ. Hypocraceæ. Mucorineæ. Erysipheæ.

II. Bacteria.

Coccaceæ. Bacillaceæ.

POISONOUS PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE PLANTS DESCRIBED.

VEGETO-ALKALOIDS.

Compound Ammonias. They are nitrogenous, bitter Principles, which act as bases. They are sparingly soluble in water, and combine with acids to form salts :

Aconitine. Adamstonine. Agaricine. Akargine. Alstonine. Arecoline. Arictine. Artarine. Atropine. Berberine. Brucine. Buphanine. Buxidine. Buxine. Calabarine. Calamine. Carpaine. Cevadine. Chelidonine. Chelerythrine. Chloroxylonine. Choline. Cicutine. Clematine. Cocaine. Codeine. Colchicine. Conine.* Coniceine. Consolidine. Coroniline. Curarine.* Cusperine. Cynapine. Cynoglossine. Cystisine. Delphinine. Delphinoidine. Delphinisine. Dioscorine. Drumine. Emetine. Ergotoxine. Erythrine. Erythrophloine. Eserine. Fumarine. Gelseminine. Glaucine. Gleditischine. Grandiflorine. Guipsine. Gymnocladine. Harmaline. Heliotropine. Hydrastine. Hyoscyamine. Hyoscine. Imperialine. Incine. Jervine. Laurotetanine. Lobeline.* Loliine. Lophorine. Loturidine. Mandragorine. Mercurialine. Mescaline. Morphine. Muawine. Muscarine.* Nandanine. Narcissine. Nicotine.* Oleandrine. Pellitarine. Pellotine. Phalline. Phytolaccine. Piliganine. Pilocarpine. Piperovatine. Piscidine. Pithecolobine. Porphyrine. Pseudaconitine. Pukateine. Rhoeadine. Ricinone. Sanguinarine. Sapotoxine. Scrophularine. Senechifoline. Solanine. Sparteine.* Spigeline. Stillingene. Strychnine. Taxine. Temuline. Thebaine. Timbonine. Trigonelline. Veratrine. Veratrone. Xanthoxyline.

* Liquid and volatile.

GLUCOSIDES.

Carbo-Hydrates which are usually crystalline. When decomposed by Acids (or Chemical Ferments = Enzymes) they split up into Glucose and an Alcohol, Aldehyde, Phenol, or other product:

Acorin. Adonidin. Æsculin. Amygdalin. Andromedotoxin. Anemonin. Antiarin. Arbutin. Arnicin. Artemesin. Asarin. Asclepiadin. Bryonin. Cerberin. Chiancin. Chrysarobin. Convallamarin. Convallarin. Coriamyrtin. Crocin. Cuscutin. Cyclamin. Digitalin. Digitoxin. Erecolin. Frangulin. Gitalin. Githagin. Hederin. Heleborin. Inulin. Iridin. Jalapin.

Kurakin. Ligustrin. Ligustron. Linarin. Mallotoxin. Megarrhizin. Oubain. Paristyphnin. Phaseoluvatin. Polygalin. Rhinanthin. Ricin. Rosaginin. Santonin. Saporubin. Smilacin. Stropanthin. Tanghinin. Tutin. Xanthostrumarin. Xyloglostein.

ORGANIC ACIDS.

Hydro-Carbons requiring a vital power to effect their formation :

Absinthic. Angelic. Chrysophanic. Crotonoleic. Equisteic. Euodic. Filicic. Formic. Helvellic. Prussic. Rheonilic. Sphacelinic.

NEUTRAL PRINCIPLES.

Proximate, crystalline bodies whose chemical characters have not been determined :

Aloin. Andirin. Apocynamarin. Apocynin. Aristoloctin. A-toxin. Boldin. Colocynthin. Convolvulin. Coumarin. Echujin. Elaterin. Euphorbin. Hyænanchin. Lactucin. Lininarin. Lupinotoxin. Megarrhizatin. Menianthin. Monesin. Myristicin. Narthecin. Nereodorein. Nereodorin. Periplocin. Phylanthin. Plumbagin. Podophyllotoxin. Robin. Scillipiain. Scillitoxin. Syringin. Thevetin. Thevetoxin. Urechitoxin. Vellarin. Viburnin.

RESINS.

Complex Hydro-Carbons which are formed among the Oxidation-products of the Volatile Oils :

Cambogin. Euonymin. Gratiolin. Guiacum. Mezerein. Œnanthin.

VOLATILE OILS.

Aromatic, non-greasy Hydro-Carbons which impart their properties to water ; and contain Alcohols, Ketones, Stearoptines, etc. :

Anemone. Baneberry. Bay. Borneol. Cannabinon. Cardol. Cedar. Cicuta. Crotonal. Euphorbia. Houndstongue. Jequiritol. Pennyroyal. Plumbago. Rue. Savin Tansy. Toxicodendrol. Valerian. Wintergreen. Yew.

ACRID JUICES AND MILKS.

Not yet identified.

POISONS ACTING ON THE BRAIN

I

NARCOTICS

Symptoms.—Giddiness; dimness of sight; contracted pupils; headache; noises in the ears; confusion of ideas, and drowsiness, passing into insensibility.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM (*Cultivated in Britain*). 1.

OPIUM POPPY—WHITE POPPY—CARNATION POPPY—PEONY POPPY—JOAN SILVERPIN—BALE-WORT.

Papaveraceæ.—Capsule nearly globular.—Leaves unequally divided, glaucous.—Waste places; 3 ft.; annual; July; white or purplish, purple at base. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**MORPHINE, CODEINE, THEBAINE,** also contained in **Papaver somniferum floreplenum, Papaver somniferum nigrum.**

The noxious poppy—quencher of the mind.—COWPER: "*The Salad.*"

PAPAVER RHÆAS (*British*). 2.

CORN POPPY—CORN FLOWER—CORN ROSE—CANKER ROSE—COCK ROSE—COP ROSE—COPPER ROSE—BLIND EYES—HEAD ACHE—RED WEED.

Papaveraceæ.—Capsule smooth, nearly globular.—Flowers deep scarlet, often brown at base.—2 ft.; annual; June and July; Cornfields; common.

Toxic Principle.—**RHÆADIN** (**MORPHINE ?**).

Though he partook the poppy's red effrontery.—BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

II

DELIRIANTS

Symptoms.—Spectral illusions; delirium; dilated pupils; thirst, and dryness of the mouth; inco-ordination. Occasionally, though rarely, there are paralysis and tetanoid spasms.

DATURA STRAMONIUM (*British*). 3.

THORN APPLE—DEVIL'S APPLE—DEVIL'S TRUMPET—DEWTRY —JAMES-TOWN-WEED—STINK-WEED—APPLE PERU.

Solanaceæ.—Leaves ovate, angular and sinuated.—Fruit spiny.—Waste ground; 2 ft.; annual; July-September; white. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**ATROPINE, HYOSCYAMINE, HYOSCINE,** also contained in **D. alba, D. arborea, D. ceratocaula, D. fastuosa, D. ferox, D. Metel, D. tatula.**

At the further end of the palm-house stood
The tree of knowledge of Evil and Good.
ROBERT ROSS: "*The Landgrave.*"

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER (*British*). 4.

COMMON HEN-BANE—COMMON HEN-BELL.

Solanaceæ.—Leaves downy, sinuated.—Stem clasping.—Flowers sessile.—Waste ground; 1 ft.; annual; July; dingy yellow, with purple veins. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**HYOSCYAMINE, HYOSCINE,** also contained in **H. albus, H. muticus, Duboisa myoporoides.**

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed Hebenon in a vial.
And in the porches of my ears did pour
The leperous distilment.
SHAKESPEARE: "*Hamlet.*"

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SOLANUM TUBEROSUM (*Cultivated in Britain*). 5.

COMMON POTATO.

Solanaceæ.—A tuber.—Stem herbaceous.—Leaflets ovate.—Flowers in racemes.—1 ft.; annual; June-August; bright purple; stamens yellow.—Fruit green. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**SOLANINE.**

Let the sky rain potatoes,
. . . I will shelter me here.
SHAKESPEARE: "*Merry Wives of Windsor.*"

SOLANUM CRISPUM (*Cultivated in Britain*). 6.

POTATO TREE.

Solanaceæ.—Stem woody.—A wall climber.—Leaves ovate.—Flowers in clusters.—perennial; June-August; 6 ft.; light purple; stamens yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**SOLANINE,** also contained in **S. bahamense, S. carolinense, S. Lycopersicum, Scopala atrapoides, S. japonica, S. verbascifolium.**

No purple bloom the Child
of Nature brings
From flattery's nightshade . . .
COLERIDGE: "*To a Young Lady.*"

MANDRAGORA OFFICINALIS.
MANDRAGORA VERNALIS (*S. Europe*). 7.

COMMON MANDRAKE—MEDICINAL MANDRAKE—DEVIL'S APPLES.

Solanaceæ.—A herb; hardy; perennial; almost stemless.—Root spindle-shaped, forked, 4-5 ft.—Flower white to bluish, odour fœtid, large, reticulately veined; corolla campanulate, 5-fid, lobes broad, flat, imbricated; May.—Fruit, a large berry.—Leaves petiolate, oblong-lanceolate and ovate, undulated; 1 ft. long; tasteless.

Toxic Principle.—**MANDRAGORINE.**

Quit, quit, for shame! this will not move,
This cannot take her;
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her;
The D——l take her!
SUCKLING: "*Encouragements to a Lover.*"

SOLANUM DULCAMARA (*British*). 8.

WOODY NIGHTSHADE—BITTER-SWEET—FELON WORT—FELON WORT MORTAL—FELON WOOD.

Solanaceæ.—A climbing shrub.—Leaves cordate.—Flowers in drooping clusters.—Hedges; abundant; 6 ft.; June-August; bright purple; stamens yellow.—Berries red; bitter-sweet flavour.

Toxic Principle.—**SOLANINE.**

. . . the dusky flowers of nightshade
Or its red and tempting fruit.
COLERIDGE: "*To a Friend.*"

SOLANUM NIGRUM (*British*). 8A.

BLACK NIGHTSHADE—GARDEN NIGHTSHADE—HOUND'S BERRY—PETTY MOREL.

Solanaceæ.—Stem herbaceous.—Leaves ovate; waved.—Flowers in drooping umbels.—A common weed; 1 ft.; annual; June-September.—White; stamens yellow.—Berries black.

Toxic Principle.—**SOLANINE,** 0·3 per cent.

The taste thereof was as hot honey sweet,
And in the mouth ran soft and riotous.
SWINBURNE: "*St. Dorothy.*"

ATROPA BELLADONNA (*British*). 9.

BELLADONNA—BANE WORT—BLACK CHERRY—DEADLY NIGHTSHADE — DWALE — DWAY BERRIES — GREAT MOREL — NAUGHTY MAN'S CHERRY.

Solanaceæ.—Stem herbaceous.—Leaves ovate; tasteless.—Flowers solitary.—Waste ground; 3 ft.; perennial; June; dull purple.—Berries black. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**ATROPINE, HYOSCINE.**

Nor suffer thy pale forehead to be kissed
By nightshade . . .
KEATS: "*Ode to Melancholy.*"

ERYTHROXYLUM COCA (*South America*). 10.

COCA BUSH—SPADIC BUSH.

Linaceæ.—A shrub; 2-4 ft.—Leaves closely placed; alternate; shortly stalked; lanceolate; entire; glaucous beneath, with a longitudinal arched line on either side of midrib.—Flowers drooping; 3 to 4 in axils of leaves, pale yellow.—Fruit oblong ovoid, smooth, red.—Seed filling the endocarp.

Toxic Principle.—**COCAINE.**

I don't care if it snows!—Popular Catchword.

LINUM CATHARTICUM (*British*). 11.

PURGING FLAX—FAIRY FLAX—DWARF FLAX—FAIRY LINT—MILL-MOUNTAIN.

Linaceæ.—Leaves opposite, obovate; upper ones lanceolate.—Dry pastures; common; 4-6 ins.; annual; June-September; white or yellowish.

Toxic Principle.—**LININARIN.**

—the unripe flax
When, through its half-transparent stalks at eve,
The level sunshine glimmers with green light.
COLERIDGE: "*Fears in Solitude.*"

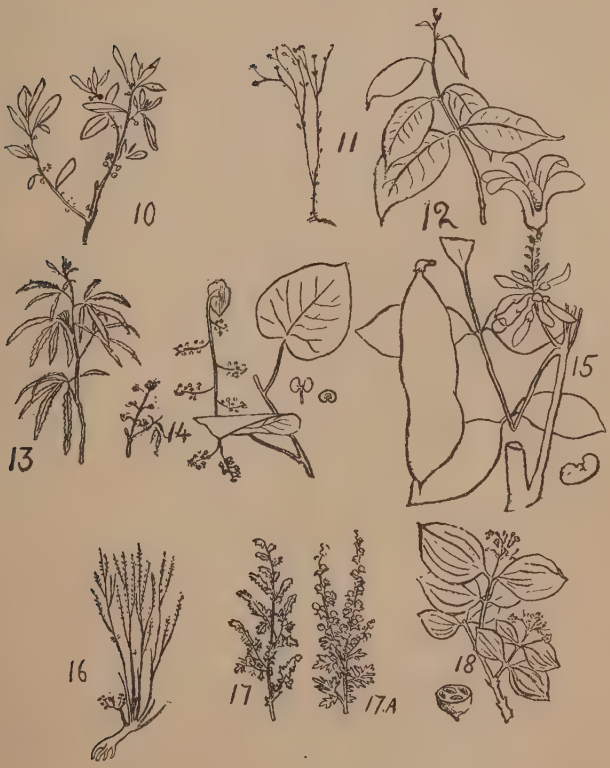
DRYOBALANOPS CAMPHORA.
DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA (*Sumatra and Borneo*). 12.

CAMPHOR TREE.

Dipterocarpaceæ.—A gigantic tree; evergreen; 100 ft.—Flowers yellowish red, in axillary panicles.—Leaves alt., obtusely acuminate, involute, stipules convolute, elliptic, entire, coriaceous, shining, deciduous, oblong, terminating the branches with a point, veins running from midrib to margin.—Flowers in racemes; calyx permanent, tubular, afterwards forming elongated wings over fruit; ovary superior, three-celled.—Fruit a drupe.—Aromatic.

Toxic Principle.—**BORNEOL,** also contained in **Rosmarindus officinalis, Ledum palustre.**

Tuis capillus albus est odoribus.—HORACE: "*Epode* xvii."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CANNABIS SATIVA (*Asia*). 13.

COMMON HEMP—INDIAN HEMP—BHANG—FIMBLE.

Cannabinæ.—Stem 3-10 ft.; slightly woody.—Leaves numerous, alternate, palmate, on long petioles, deeply serrate, linear, lanceolate.—Flowers, stamens 5, stigmas protruding beyond perianth.—Fruit one-seeded, supported by a bract.—annual.—yellowish.

Toxic Principles.—**OIL OF HEMP, TRIGONELLINE,** also contained in **Trigonella fœnum græcum.**

As a heart that it's anguish divine in
The green bud cloven . . .
SWINBURNE: "*Hespera.*"

ANAMIRTA PANICULATA (*India and Malay Peninsula*).
MENISPERMUM COCCULUS. 14.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

Menispermaceæ.—A large woody twiner.—Bark cork-like.—Leaves alternate; on stalks thickened at both ends, and prehensile.—Flowers small; dicœcious; in pendulous, compound racemes, 1 ft. long, springing from the old wood; pale green.—Fruit, usually two; rounded, ovoid drupes; ½ in. black.—Seed reniform on section.

Toxic Principles.—**PICROTOXIN, CURARINE.**

Hope grew round me like the twining vine
And fruits and foliage not my own, seemed mine.
COLERIDGE: "*Dejection.*"

III
INEBRIANTS

Symptoms.—Excitement of cerebral functions, and of the circulation; loss of power of co-ordination, and of muscular movements, with double vision; leading to profound sleep, and deep coma.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA (*West Indies*). 15.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD—FISH-POISON TREE.

Leguminosæ.—The only known species of this genus.—A tree; 30 ft.—Flowers white, and mixed with blood-colour; appearing before the leaves; calyx-teeth broadly triangular; standard silky-hoary outside the claw, almost equalling the calyx; panicles lateral, sometimes ovate and dense flowered, scarcely 3 ins. long (sometimes elongate thyrsoid, 6-12 ins. long).—May.—Leaves alt. pinnate, exstipulate; leaflets 7-11, oval, obovate, or broadly oblong, obtuse or shortly acuminate, at length coriaceous, 2-4 ins. long on stalks $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.—Pod lance-shaped, bearing 4, projecting, longitudinal wings.

Toxic Principle.—**PISCIDINE,** also contained in **P. carthaginesis.**

Blasted by that rose-acacia
We're so proud of! . . .
BROWNING: "*Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister.*"

ARTEMISIA PAUCIFLORA.
ARTEMISIA LERCHEANA (*Scandinavia*). 16.

WORM SEED—SANTONIN.

Compositæ.—Shrubby.—Rootstock branching from the crown.—Shoots short; numerous; 1 ft.; woody-white.—Branches erect.—Leaves alternate.—Flowers crowded in spike-like panicles; 3-5 in each head; bluish.—perennial.

Toxic Principle.—**SANTONIN.**

Daisies, smell-less yet most quaint.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Bridal Song.*"

ARTEMISIA MARITIMA (*British*). 17.

SEA WORMWOOD—GARDEN CYPRESS.

Compositæ.—Erect.—Leaves downy, bipinnatifid, with linear segments.—Flowers in drooping racemes.—Sea-shore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—perennial.—September.—yellowish.

Toxic Principle.—**ARTEMISIN.**

Meantime, just meditate my madrigal
O' the mugwort that conceals a dewdrop safe.
BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHUM (*British*). 17A.

ABSINTH—COMMON WORMWOOD—OLD WOMAN.

Compositæ.—Leaves bipinnatifid with lanceolate segments, downy.—Waste places; 1 ft.; perennial; August; dingy yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ABSINTHIC ACID.**

> *. . . These for frenzy be*
> *A speedy and a sovereign remedy;*
> *The bitter wormwood, sage and marigold.*
> BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin's Song.*"

POISONS ACTING ON THE SPINAL CORD

CONVULSIVES

Symptoms.—Clonic (intermittent) spasms, extending from above downwards; opisthotonos very violent; but trismus (lockjaw) rare; swallowing spasmodic; death, usually, in less than three hours, or rapid recovery.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA (*Southern India, Java, etc.*). 18.

NUX-VOMICA TREE—POISON-NUT—CROW-FIG—KACHITA.

Loganiaceæ.—A moderate-sized tree.—Trunk short; thick.—Bark smooth.—Leaves opposite; without stipules; shortly stalked; oval-rotundate.—Flowers in tricotomous cymes at ends of branches; greenish white.—Fruit a smooth, shining, globular berry; 2 ins.; rind tough; orange; filled with soft pulp in which seeds are irregularly immersed.—Seeds 1-5; circular; flat; hollowed; 1 in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick; covered with silky hairs.

Toxic Principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

> *And there was strychnine in the cup;*
> *And he did take and drink it up.*
> A. E. HOUSMAN: "*The Shropshire Lad.*"

STRYCHNOS TOXIFERA (*Guiana*). 19.

CURARE—CURARI—URARI—WOURALI—ARROW-POISON.

Loganiaceæ.—Stem climbing, densely covered with long, spreading, ferruginous, harsh hairs; attaching to other plants by means of the gyrate ends of its young shoots. Leaves

rough, with coarse hairs, 5 veined, roundish, obtuse, or ovate-oblong and shortly acuminate.—Fruit large, round; seeds imbedded in gummy, bitter pulp.

Toxic Principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, CURARINE,** also contained in **S. castalnæi, S. triplinerva.**

And from one hand the petal and the core
Savoured of sleep; and cluster and curled shoot
Seemed from another hand like shame's salute.
ROSSETTI: "*Love's Baubles.*"

STRYCHNOS IGNATII (*Philippines*). 20.

ST. IGNATIUS'S BEAN.

Loganiaceæ.—A small tree; scandent.—Stem erect.—Branches numerous; long; opposite; smooth; climbing; quadrangular at extremities.—Leaves opposite; shortly stalked; 5 ins.; smooth oval; entire.—Flowers numerous; on axillary, sub-quadriflorous peduncles, arranged in panicles.—Calyx short; five-toothed.—Corolla funnel-shaped, with the tube seven times the length of the calyx, and five, spreading, obtuse segments; white.—Stamens five.—Fruit large; 4-7 ins.; smooth; ovoid (variable).—Pericarp thick; brittle; one-celled; whitish. Seeds numerous; pressed together; rendered irregular through mutual pressure; 1 in. by ½ in.; testa thin; covered with silky hairs.

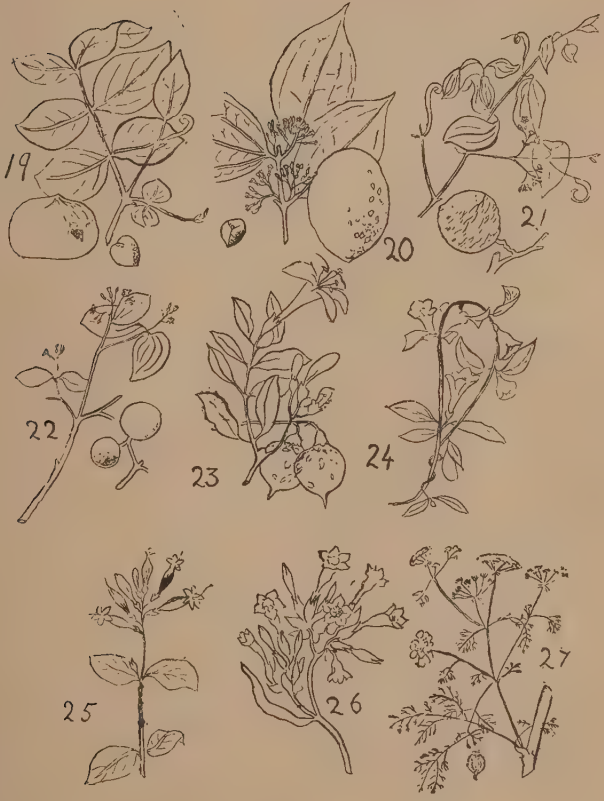
Toxic Principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

. . . lips whereon has bled
Some great pale fruit's slow colour, shed
From the rank bitter husk whence drips
Faint blood between her lips. . . .
SWINBURNE: "*The Year of Love.*"

STRYCHNOS TIEUTÉ (*Java*). 21.

FALSE UPAS TREE—UPAS RADJA—POKROE—TSHETTIK.

Loganiaceæ.—Large, climbing shrub; 120 ft., branched above.—Root woody, thick as a child's arm.—Flowers ¾ in., pedunculate, corymbose, axillary, in lax cymes, greenish white; stamens five, jasmine-smelling; June-July.—Fruit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big as an apple, pink, at first brownish-yellow; September-October.—Leaves opposite, solitary, oblong, three-nerved, acuminate, on short petioles; hooks opposite, solitary.

Toxic Principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

. . . this apple-blossom's part
To breed the fruit that breeds the serpent's art.
ROSSETTI: "*Barren Spring.*"

STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA.

STRYCHNOS LIGUSTRINA (*Java, Timor, Coromandel*). 22.

EAST INDIAN SNAKE-WOOD.

Loganiaceæ.—Climbing tree; 15 ft. (lowlands, in the sunshine), 12 ins. diameter.—Wood bitter, heavy, hard, mottled.—Flowers greenish-yellow, small; in terminal, solitary cymes; calyx five parted; stamens 4-5.—November-December.—Fruit, "prune reine," "prune Claude"; usually only one matures at end of cyme; pulp yellow, succulent, containing 2-8 scattered seeds.—Leaves opposite, glabrous, ovate or elliptic, shortly petioled, obtusely acuminate, three-nerved, no stipules; tendrils lateral, becoming ligneous.

Toxic Principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

Too sweet in the rind, say the sages,
Too bitter the core.
SWINBURNE: "*Dolores.*"

FAGRÆA LANCEOLATA. POTALIA LANCEOLATA. NICANDRA LANCEOLATA (*Java*). 23.

Loganiaceæ.—Tree; (3,000 ft. above sea).—Flowers in terminals, solitary or 3-5; calyx cut in 4 divisions, conical, persistent; stamens 5; strongly smelling; white.—Fruit glabrous, green spotted, with a sticky style at apex; pericarp transparent, sticky; pulp soft, bitter, nauseous, containing many small ovoid seeds.

Toxic Principles. — **STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, AKARGINE** (?).

Plants at whose names the verse feels loth,
Prickly and pulpous and blistering and blue,
Livid, and starred with a lurid dew.
SHELLEY: "*The Sensitive Plant.*"

BIGNONIA SEMPERVIRENS.

GELSEMIUM NITIDUM (*South America and United States*). 24.

GELSEMIN—CAROLINA JASMINE—WILD JESSAMINE—FALSE YELLOW JASEMINE.

Loganiaceæ.—A woody climber.—Leaves opposite; persistent; lanceolate; shortly stalked.—Flowers usually solitary.—Fruit an ovoid capsule; ¾ in.; 2-celled.—Seeds large; pale brown.—March and April; yellow; bitter flavour.

Toxic Principle.—**GELSEMINNE.**

Great jasmines opened wide
The dusk with odours out-wear.
SAMAIN: "*Summer Hours.*"

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 25.

CAROLINA PINK—INDIAN PINK—WORM GRASS.

Loganiaceæ.—Hardy, perennial; 18 ins.—Flowers in simple, or forked, short spikes; calyx 5 parted, red outside, yellow within; corolla 1½ ins., lobes 5, valvate, at length spreading; stamens 5, affixed to tube; July-August.—Leaves opposite, sessile, ovate-lanceolate acute, penni-veined.—Stems hairy, 4-sided, simple, erect.

Toxic Principle.—**SPIGELINE.**

Ripe with luxury, with kisses dried,
The bitter flesh of pinks.
C. VILDRAC: "*Chrysanthemums.*"

POISONS ACTING ON THE HEART

I

DEPRESSANTS

Symptoms.—Vertigo; vomiting; abdominal pain; confused vision; convulsions; occasional delirium; paralysis; syncope; sometimes asphyxia.

NICOTIANA TABACUM (*Cultivated in Britain*). 26.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCO PLANT.

Solanaceæ.—A coarse, hardy, glaucous plant, 6 ft.—Root tapering, long.—Leaves alternate; lower ones sometimes 2 ft. long; shortly stalked; ovate; entire.—Flowers in terminal panicles; dull pink.—Capsule formed by persistent calyx. Seeds numerous; pale brown.—annual.—August-November. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**NICOTINE,** also contained in **N. repanda, N. rustica.**

And while the smoke of blond tobacco curves
And blends its perfume with the flowers that wither,
You hear a gipsy music wafting hither
Its sweet narcotic to caress the nerves.

PIERRE LIÈVRE: "*A Gathering of Gallants.*"

CONIUM MACULATUM (*British*). 27.

HEMLOCK.

Umbelliferæ.—Stem polished, spotted with purple.—Leaves dark, glossy green; tripinnate.—Fruit with waved ridges.—Hedge-banks.—4 ft.—biennial.—June and July; white. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**CONINE, CONICEINE.**

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.

KEATS: "*Ode to a Nightingale.*"

LOBELIA INFLATA (*North America, and cultivated in Britain*). 28.

INDIAN TOBACCO—ASTHMA WEED—EMETIC WEED.

Lobeliaceæ.—Stem erect; glaucous; 1-2 ft.—Leaves alternate; sessile; lower ones stalked.—Flowers stalked in upright racemes, and branched below.—Fruit inflated; nearly globular; crowned by remains of corolla.—Seeds minute; numerous; orange; with raised network.—annual or biennial; pink.

Toxic Principle.—**LOBELINE,** also contained in **L. urens.**

Had old Hippocrates, or Galen
That to their books put med'cines all in,
But known this secret . . .
No Indian drug had e'er been famed.
JOHNSON: "*Volpone.*"

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (*British*). 29.

BROOM.

Leguminosæ.—A shrub with angular branches, and small, ternate leaves.—Woods and heaths.—Very common.—3-10 ft.—May and June.—bright yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**SPARTEINE.**

Fateful story of the old doom :
Yellow bane, desire and bliss ;
Mystic glory of the gold broom,
Every flower an unborn kiss.
MARION CRAN: "*Song of a Woman.*"

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM (*West Africa*). 30.

CALABAR BEAN—CHOP NUT.

Leguminosæ.—Climber.—Stem woody; cylindrical; 50 ft.—Leaves alternate; pinnately trifoliate.—Flowers in long, zigzag racemes; rachis set with solid tubercles.—Pod compressed; pointed; 4-7 ins.; lined inside with white wool.—Seeds 3; $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; testa smooth; chocolate; hilum long;

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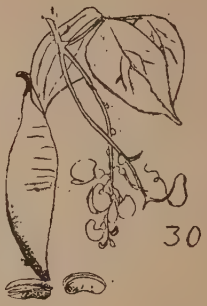
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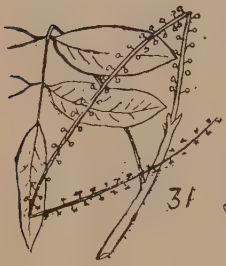
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black; tasteless and odourless.—perennial.—mauve with crimson centres.

Toxic Principles.—**ESERINE, CALABARINE, ERYTHROPHLŒINE, MUAWINE,** also contained in **Erythrophlœum Guineense.**

. . . flowers
Fierce at the heart with fire that half comes through,
But all the flower-like white stained round with blue.
SWINBURNE: "*Anactoria.*"

PILOCARPUS PENNATIFOLIUS (*Brazil*). 31.

JABORANDI.

Rutaceæ.—Shrub; 4-6 ft.; Branches erect.—Leaves alternate; without stipules; 1½ ft.; leaflets opposite; in 2-5 pairs and 1 terminal.—Flowers small; on short pedicels; arranged round an erect raceme, 18 ins. long, which terminates a branchlet.—Fruit composed of 5 carpels, spreading round a hard axis.—Seed solitary; black.—Spring and early summer; violet.

Toxic Principle.—**PILOCARPINE.**

. . . all was well;
Old circumstance resumed its former show
And on my head the dews of comfort fell
As ere my woe.
THOMAS HARDY: "*A Wasted Illness.*"

RUTA GRAVEOLENS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 32.

COMMON RUE—COUNTRYMAN'S TREACLE—AVE GRACE—HERB OF GRACE—HERB OF REPENTANCE.

Rutaceæ.—Herbaceous shrub; 2½ ft.—Leaves alternate; persistent; compound; lower tripinnate; upper pennate; leaflets linear-oval.—Inflorescence a terminal, corymbrose, irregularly trichotomous cyme. Flowers on long stalks; petals alternating with, and exceeding sepals.—Fruit hard; rough; roundish; 5-lobed.—Seeds ovoid-angular; testa black; rough.—perennial.—greenish-yellow.

Toxic Principles.—**OIL OF RUE, EUODIC ACID.**

. . . the old rue-bush
Shudders as he pulls.
COWPER: "*The Salad.*"

PSYCHOTRIA IPECACUANHA (*Brazil*). 33.

IPECACUANHA.

Rubiaceæ.—Stem ascending, somewhat shrubby.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, slightly pubescent; leaflets slightly cordate; bracts large.—Flowers white, in involucred head; corolla tubular; 5-cleft; stigma 2-parted.—Berry 2-seeded; receptacle chaffy.

Toxic Principle.—**EMETINE**, also contained in **Asclepias asthmatica.**

The ipe-caa-goene (in the native Brazilian language), *or little wayside-plant emetic, is our ipecacuanha*.—TYLOR: "*Anthropology*."

II

ASTHENICS

Symptoms.—Numbness, and tingling in the mouth; abdominal pain; vertigo; vomiting; purging; tremor; occasional delirium; paralysis; dyspnœa, ending in syncope.

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 34.

COMMON LAUREL—CHERRY-BAY.

Rosaceæ.—Evergreen shrub; sometimes 20 ft.; branches spreading; gray-green; shining.—Leaves thick; alternate; ovate-lanceolate; margin faintly serrate; midrib prominent below.—Flowers in upright racemes from leaf axils; petals 5; soon falling; stamens 20; spreading.—Fruit a cherry-like drupe; shining; blue-black.—Seed solitary.—May; white.

Toxic Principle.—**AMYGDALIN**, yielding **PRUSSIC ACID.**

'Twas a sunrise of blossoming and May.
Beneath a flowering laurel-thicket lay
Sordello. BROWNING: "Sordello."

PRUNUS AMARA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 35.

BITTER ALMOND.

Rosaceæ.—Tree; bark pale brown.—Leaves alternate; lanceolate; sharply serrate.—Flowers nearly sessile on last year's branches; appear before leaves; calyx reddish; petals 5; pink; stamens 30.—Fruit a drupe; 1½ ins.; ovoid; with furrow on side; downy.—Seed solitary (seed of "Amara" somewhat smaller than the best varieties of "Dulcis").—March (*Fatalities*.)

Toxic Principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID,** also contained in seeds of **P. americana, P. avium, P. claudiana, P. insitia, P. lusitanica, P. padus, P. serotina, P. spinosa, P. domestica, Persica vulgaris, Armeniaca vulgaris, Lotus arabicus, Laurus nobilis.**

Another will entice me on, and on
Through almond-blossoms . . .
KEATS: "*Sleep and Poetry.*"

PHASEOLUS LUNATUS (*India*). 36.

HIBBERT BEAN—SUGAR BEAN—LIMA KIDNEY BEAN—POIS D'ACHERY—JAVA BEAN—HARICOT DU CAP.

Leguminosæ.—Twining, herbaceous, biennial.—Flowers 4-5 on a raceme; keel with style and stamens spirally twisted; calyx campanulate; 5-toothed; corolla papilionaceous, white; July.—Legume scimitar-shaped, smooth, compressed, many-seeded; hilum of seed oval-oblong.—Leaves pinnately trifoliate; leaflets with partial stipules; racemes axillary; pedicels in pairs.

Toxic Principles.—**PRUSSIC ACID, PHASEOLUVATIN.**

Soon as the pea puts on the bloom.—MICHAEL BRUCE: "*To the Cuckoo.*"

LATHYRUS APHACA (*British*). 37.

YELLOW VETCHLING—YELLOW-FLOWERED PEA.

Leguminosæ.—Leaves usually absent, stipules very large and leaf-like; sagittate; glaucous.—Fields; rare; 1-2 ft.—annual.—June-August; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID,** also contained in **L. cicera, L. clymenum.**

A foul first steam of trodden tares.—SWINBURNE: "*Phædra.*"

ADONIS VERNALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 38.

OX-EYE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Herbaceous perennial; 1 ft.—Flowers solitary, terminal; petals 10-12, oblong, rather denticulate.—March.—yellow.—Leaves, lower ones abortive, upper sessile and multifid with very entire lobes.

Toxic Principle.—**ADONIDIN,** also contained in **A. ammensis, A. cupana.**

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis flower.—JOHNSON: "*Shepherd's Song.*"

ACONITUM NAPELLUS (*British*). 39.

MONK'S HOOD—MONK'S COWL—COMMON ACONITE—WOLF'S BANE—VENUS' CHARIOT—BEAR'S FOOT—HELMET FLOWER—LUCKIE'S MUTCH—FRIAR'S CAP—SOLDIER'S CAP—TURK'S CAP.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lateral petals hairy inside.—Leaves deeply 5-cleft; the lobes deeply cut.—Riversides; rare; 3-4 ft.—perennial.—June; blue. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**ACONITINE.**

Where the niched snow-bed sprays down its powdery fall,
There its dusky blue clusters the aconite spreads.
ARNOLD: "*Switzerland.*"

ACONITUM FEROX (*Himalayan Mountains, India*). 40.

BISH POISON—INDIAN ACONITE—NEPAUL ACONITE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Rootstock fleshy; tuberous; with lateral tubers;—6 ft.; erect; stout; branched above.—Leaves alternate; deeply cut into 5 irregularly indented lobes.—Flowers arranged on long stalks, on long racemes.—Fruit of 5 follicles; pubescent.—Seeds black.—perennial.—indigo blue.

Toxic Principle.—**PSEUD-ACONITINE,** also contained in **A. arctophonum, A. cammarum, A. lagactonum, A. lycoctonum, A. meloctonum, A. myoctonum, A. vulparia.**

No, no, go not to Lethe, neither twist
Wolf's-bane, tight-rooted, for its poisonous wine.
KEATS: "*Ode on Melancholy.*"

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ERANTHIS HYMENALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 41.

WINTER ACONITE—WINTER HELLEBORE—WINTER WOLF'S BANE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Hardy, tuberous-rooted perennial; 3-8 ins. —Flowers yellow, solitary, sessile; petals 6-8, tubular; sepals petal-like; January-March.—Leaves divided, involucre of 3 deeply-cut leaflets.

Toxic Principle.—**ACONITINE.**

. . . dear as a winter flower;
A slight flower growing alone, and offering
It's frail cup of three leaves to the cold sun.
BROWNING: "*Pauline.*"

ACTÆA SPICATA (*British*). 42.

HERB CHRISTOPHER—BANE BERRY—GRAPE-WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Racème erect; elongated.—Petals as long as stamens.—Mountain woods. Rare; 2 ft.—perennial.—June.—white.—Berries black.

Toxic Principle.—**OIL OF BANEBERRY.**

Lo, the herb of healing, when once the herb is known,
Shines in shady woods bright as new-sprung flame.
MEREDITH: "*Phœbus with Admetus.*"

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 43.

STAVES-ACRE—LOUSE-WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—3-4 ft.—annual.—Stem glaucous everywhere, erect, stout, slightly branched, cylindrical.—Leaves alternate, on long stalks.—Flowers on long stalks from axils of leafy bracts.—Fruit of 3 follicles opening at inner suture; seeds 12 to the follicle, $\frac{1}{4}$ in., quadrilateral, netted, chocolate. —blue and pink with orange anthers.

Toxic Principles.—**DELPHININE, DELPHISINE, DELPHINOIDINE.**

Slim-robed in blue and green
Like larkspurs.
M. RADFORD: "*Love's Ferrying.*"

DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDATA (*British*). 44.

WILD LARKSPUR—BRANCHING LARKSPUR—DOLPHIN FLOWER —KING'S CONSOUND—KNIGHT'S SPUR.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect, with straggling branches.—Leaves sessile, with many linear segments.—Fields.—2 ft.—annual.—July.—blue or pink.

Toxic Principles. — **DELPHININE, DELPHISINE, DELPHINOIDINE,** also contained in **D. trollifolium, D. belladonna, D. elatum, D. cheilanthum, D. bicolor.**

Larks-heels trim.—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Bridal Song.*"

NEREUM OLEANDER (*Cultivated in Britain*). 45.

OLEANDER—COMMON OLEANDER—ROSE BAY—DOG BANE—SOUTH SEA ROSE.

Apocynaceæ.—A shrub; 6 ft.—Leaves opposite, or in threes.—Flowers crimson or yellow; sometimes double; stamens upon the corolla.—Fruit sometimes a double berry; ovaries 2-styled.—July-September. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**OLEANDRINE, ROSAGININ,** also contained in **Aspidosperma quebracho.**

And oleanders bloomed to deeper red
Where his bright youth flowed crimson on the ground.
WILDE: "*Ravenna.*"

STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS (*Western Africa*). 46.

WHITE-WOOLLY KOMBE BEAN—GABOON ARROW POISON—KOMBÉ.

Apocynaceæ.—A woody climber; 6 ft.—Petals united; ovary 2-style.—Corolla-lobes 4 ins. long, peduncles terminal, 2-4 flowered, pink.—June.—Stamens 5 or more upon the corolla.—Seeds oval; arrow-like, with comose appendices; 100-200 contained in long follicles.—Leaves approximate,

obversely lanceolate, obtuse or subacute.—Branches erect, glabrous.—Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic Principles.—**STROPHANTHIN, INCINE.**

. . . the high wind sings
Fanning the hairs, who wave like feather'd wings.
SHAKESPEARE: "*Venus and Adonis.*"

TANGHINEA VENENIFERA.

CERBERA TANGHIN (*Madagascar*). 47.

ORDEAL-TREE—POISON TANGHIN.

Apocynaceæ.—(The only species of the genus.) Small, glabrous, evergreen tree; 20 ft.—Flowers in large, terminal panicles, each supported by 2 bracts; corolla salver-shaped, with pale pinkish lobes, and a green, funnel-shaped tube, hairy within; stamens 5; calyx 5-fid; May.—Fruit purplish tinged with green, consisting of a pyriform, ellipsoid, double drupe, 2-3 ins. long, enclosing an acuminated, fillimentaceous, woody nut.—Leaves alternate, smooth, lanceolate, thick; 6 ins.; clustered towards points of branches, directed upwards. —Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic Principles.—**TANGHININ, CERBERIN.**

The blood-like blossom, the dull red fruit :
Though the heart yet sickens, the lips yet sweet,
With sullen savour of poisonous pain.
SWINBURNE: "*The Triumph of Time*"

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA (*Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines*). 48.

UPAS-TREE—ANTSJAR—POHON UPAS—HYPO—MALAY ARROW POISON.

Urticaceæ.—Tree; 100 ft. before the branches; (lowlands and dark valleys).—Wood, light, white, hard, *milk-bearing ;* bark deeply scarred where leaves have fallen.—Flowers polygamous, male in dense heads, receptacle fungus-like, downy, turbinate, pedicellate; female flowers small, sessile, without bracts; anthers 4; no pistils, ovary adheres to involucre,

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monœcious; June-September; green.—Fruit a drupe, fleshy, 1-seeded.—Leaves alternate, with deciduous stipules, simple, oblong, unequally cordate, very entire, often lobed, smaller ones hairy.

Toxic Principle.—**ANTIARIN.**

On the blasted heath
Fell Upas sits, the hydra-tree of death.
DARWIN: "*Loves of the Plants.*"

URTICA PILULIFERA (*British*). 49.

ROMAN NETTLE.

Urticaceæ.—Leaves opposite, ovate, deeply serrated, with stinging hairs.—Fertile flowers in globular heads.—Waste ground; 1-2 ft.; annual; June and July; green.

Toxic Principle.—**FORMIC ACID,** also contained in **U. crenulenta, U. urentissima, U. gigas, U. dioica, U. urens.**

In dock, out nettle :
Don't let the blood settle.
Country Incantation.

FICUS ROXBURGHII.
FICUS DÆMONA.

FICUS TOXICARIA (*Tanjore*). 49A.

Urticaceæ.—Young shoots thickly clothed with soft, white hairs.—Leaves opposite; stalked; oblong and oblong-cuneate; acute; sometimes serrate; above smooth; below downy and reticulated with soft, hairy veins; 2-12 ins.; petioles round, with a green gland on each side of base; stipules within leaves, deciduous.—Flowers (male) monandrous.—Fruit (hypanthodium) yellow-green, size of a large nutmeg; obovate; very hairy; umbilicus closed by cordate, imbricate scales; growing (*a*) usually in pairs, in radical, withering racemes which are frequently of great length, apices penetrating the ground; or (*b*) entire raceme and fruit underground, or (*c*) growing from trunk and branches.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID MILK.**

The fig-tree wild that grows on tombs.—JOHNSON: "*Song of the Hags.*"

DIGITALIS PURPUREA (*British*). 50.

COMMON FOX-GLOVE—THROAT WORT—BLOODY FINGER—DEAD MEN'S BELLS—FAIRY FINGERS—FINGER FLOWER—FLAP DOCK—LUSMORE.

Scrophulariaceæ. — Leaves ovate-lanceolate; rugged; crenated; downy.—Woods and hedge-banks; common in hilly districts; 2-5 ft.; biennial.—June and July.—crimson, speckled within. Rarely white. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**DIGITALIN, DIGITOXIN, GITALIN,** also contained in **D. lutea.**

. . . long purples
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead-men's-fingers call them.
SHAKESPEARE.

LINARIA VULGARIS (*British*). 51.

COMMON TOADFLAX—YELLOW TOADFLAX—WILD FLAX—BUTTER AND EGGS—BUTTERED HAYCOCKS—EGGS AND BACON—DRAGON BUSHES—FLAX WEED—GALL AND WORMWOOD—GALL WORT—RAMSTED.

Scrophulariaceæ.—Stems erect.—Leaves linear-lanceolate, glaucous.—Calyx smooth; shorter than the spur.—Hedges; common; 1-2 ft.; perennial.—June and July.—Bright yellow and orange.

Toxic Principles.—**GRATIOLIN, LINARIN.**

Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon.—ARNOLD: "*Thyrsis.*"

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS (*S.E. Europe*). 52.

HEDGE HYSSOP—POOR MAN'S HERB.

Scrophulariaceæ.—In dense masses; marshes.—Root creeping, jointed.—Stem 2 ft., erect, a little branched.—Leaves ½ in. opposite, smooth, obtuse, lanceolate.—Flowers solitary, on long stalk, fr. 2 bracts below calyx; corolla white striped with red, tube longer than calyx, covered inside with yellow hairs.—Fruit a 4-sided capsule, ovate, acuminate. Seeds many.

Toxic Principle.—**GRATIOLIN.**

Cedar-wood, and scarlet, and hyssop.—Leviticus xiv.

URGINEA SCILLA (*Cape, Mediterranean Coast*). 53.

MEDICINAL SQUILL—SEA ONION.

Liliaceæ.—Rootstock covered with scales forming a bulb; 6 ins.; globular.—Leaves from base of flowering stem; appearing long after flowers; 1½-2 ft.—Flowers numerous; on long pedicels, in erect raceme, 1 ft.; rachis 1½ ft.—Fruit 3-lobed; yellow.—Seeds 6 in each cell; ¼ in.; flattened; chocolate.—perennial.—May and June; greenish.

Toxic Principles.—**SCILLITOXIN, SCILLIPIAIN,** also contained in **U. altissima, Scilla indica, Agrapanthus umbellatus, Crinum asiaticum.**

Say, what retards amid the summer's blaze
The autumnal bulb, till pale declining days?
KIRKE WHITE.

SCILLA BIFOLIA (*British*). 54.

TWO-LEAVED SQUILL—EARLY SPRING SQUILL.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Raceme lax, without bracts.—Leaves 2, lanceolate.—(A doubtful native.)—4-5 ins.; perennial.—March-April; blue.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE,** also contained in **S. amœna, S. autumnalis, S. brachyphylla, S. campanulata, S. corymbosa, S. fraseri, S. lilio-hyacinthus, S. patula, S. peruviana, S. siberica, S. taurica, S. verna.**

What gladness wakes at Vernal Equinox
My perky squillette o' the window-box?
Flower Calendar

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (*British*). 55.

COMMON LILY OF THE VALLEY—MAY LILY—MUGGET—CONVAL LILY—LIRICON FANCY.

Liliaceæ.—Flowers in drooping racemes.—Leaves in pairs; ovate-lanceolate.—Hill-woods. common; 6-9 ins.; perennial.—May; white; berries red; bitter flavour. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**CONVALLAMARIN, CONVALLARIN,** also contained in **C. japonica.**

Like to a native lily of the dell.—KEATS: "*Isabella.*"

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SCHŒNOCAULON OFFICINALE (*South America*). 56.

SABADILLA VERATRINA—CEVADILLA.

Liliaceæ.—5 ft.—Leaves all from the bulb; linear; grass-like; keeled; with a strong midrib.—Flowers on spiked raceme; numerous; green, anthers orange.—Fruit a capsule; 3 follicles; ½ in.—Seeds 2-5 in each follicle; chocolate.

Toxic Principles.—**VERATRINE, CEVADINE.**

The Sephalica, budaing with young bees
Upreared its purple stem around her knees.
POE: "*Al Aaraaf*."

VERATRUM ALBUM.

ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS (*Alps*). 57.

WHITE-FLOWERED WHITE HELLEBORE—LANG WORT—LYNG WORT.

Liliaceæ.—Rootstock short; fleshy; black outside; white inside.—4 ft.; erect; unbranched except at inflorescence.—Leaves alternate; sessile; forming sheaths to stem; longitudinally ribbed.—Flowers numerous; sessile.—Fruit of 3 follicles.—Seeds 12 to each carpel; pale brown.—perennial; white. (*Fatalities*.)

Toxic Principles. — **VERATRINE, CEVADINE, VERATRONE, JERVINE,** also contained in **V. nigrum, V. viride.**

As fair as the fabulous asphodels.—SHELLEY: "*The Sensitive Plant*."

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE (*British*). 58.

COMMON MEADOW SAFFRON — MEADOW CROCUS — AUTUMN CROCUS — MICHÆLMAS CROCUS — PURPLE CROCUS — FOG CROCUS—NAKED LADIES.

Liliaceæ.—Leaves erect; broadly lanceolate; withering in summer.—Meadows; 4-8 ins.; perennial; September-November; purple. (*Fatalities*.)

Toxic Principle.—**COLCHICINE,** also contained in **C. speciosum.**

Through Alpine meadows soft-suffused
With rains where thick the crocus blows.
ARNOLD: Stanzas from the "*Grande Chartreuse*."

IRRITANT POISONS

I

PURGATIVES

Symptoms.—Abdominal pain; vomiting and purging; cramps; strangury and tenesmus, followed by collapse; and sometimes accompanied by drowsiness and slight nervous symptoms.

ALOE SOCOTRINA (*West Indies, and cultivated in Britain*). 59.

SOCOTRINE ALOES TREE.

Liliaceæ.—Stem woody; scarred; branching dichotomously. —Leaves crowded at ends of branches; sessile; 15-20 ins.; curved at base, then erect and incurved; tapering; concave above, convex below; with numerous white prickles on margins. —Flowering-stem tall; erect; slender.—Flowers numerous; stalked; crowded on raceme.—Fruit a blunt capsule; 1 in.; 3-celled.—Seeds numerous; compressed.—6 ft.; annual; early spring; pink, with yellowish tips.

Toxic Principle.—**ALOIN,** also contained in **A. barbadensis, A. ferox.**

He sate upon the terrace,
Plucked and threw
The powdery aloe-cusps away.
BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM.

ECBALIUM ELATERIUM (*Cultivated in Britain and South Europe*). 60.

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER—WILD CUCUMBER.

Cucurbitaceæ.—Root tapering; white; fleshy.—Stems prostrate; 1½-3 ft.; branched; cylindrical; translucent.—Leaves alternate; on long, tapering petioles; deeply cordate; rounded

auricles at base; no tendrils; lobed and undulated.—Glaucous everywhere.—Flowers unisexual; stalked; 1 or 2 ins.; axillary peduncle.—Fruit oblong-ovoid; ½-3 ins.; pendent; capped by withered flower.—Pericarp thick; white inside; filled with juice, in which lie numerous pale-brown seeds; when ripe suddenly separating from stalk, and violently expelling contents through orifice.—perennial; pale yellow, centres green.

Toxic Principle.—**ELATERIN.**

. . . ay, his word
Was "run the cucumber into a gourd.
Drive Trent into Apulia."
BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

ERYTHROPLEUM GUINEENSE (*Sierra Leone*). 61.

CASCA BARK—SASSY BARK—ORDEAL BARK.

Leguminoseæ.—Tall tree; common in water-valleys.—Leaves alternate; pinnate.—Flowers numerous; small; growing on peduncles.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

I met the grey mist, Death, . . .
He reached me flowers as from a withered bough.
O Death! what bitter nosegays givest thou?
MEREDITH: "*Past Meridian.*"

GARCINIA CAMBOGIA (*Siam and Cochin China*). 62.

GAMBOGE TREE.

Guttiferæ.—Tree; 25-50 ft.—Branches many; spreading.—Leaves opposite; on short petioles without stipules; oval; midrib prominent beneath.—Flowers dicecious; coming from leaf-axils of previous years; pale yellow.—Fruit the size of a crab-apple; spherical; depressed at top; surrounded at base by 5 persistent sepals; 4-celled; fleshy; yellow-green.—Seeds 1 to each cell.

Toxic Principle.—**CAMBOGIN.**

That in the mortar?—You call it a gum?
Ah! the brave tree whence such bright oozings come.
BROWNING: "*The Laboratory.*"

EXOGONIUM PURGA.

IPOMŒA PURGA (*West Mexico*). 63.

JALAP PLANT—MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulaceæ. — Herbaceous twiner.—Stems numerous; slender; twisted; 12 ft.; arising from crown of tubercular—Roots, which are nearly globular; tapering; mottled brown; white inside.—Leaves alternate; on long stalks; cordate; pointed; entire.—Flowers in small axillary cymes of 3; corolla 2½ ins.; salver-shaped; glabrous; tube 2 ins., contracted on joining limb.—perennial; June-September; purplish-pink.

Toxic Principle.—**CONVOLVULIN,** also contained in **I. turpethum, I. purpurea.**

The crimson morning dazzled me mine eyes.—LAHOR: "*A Spring Morning.*"

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 64.

SCAMMONY.

Convolvulaceæ.—Root very long; perpendicular; straight; unbranched; woody; exuding milky juice when wounded.—Stems numerous; twining; hollow.—Branches widely spreading. — Leaves alternate; scattered; triangular. — Flowers numerous; solitary; bracts opposite; small; leaf-like. Corolla widely funnel-shaped; 2 ins.—Fruit a capsule; ½ in.; not exceeding persistent sepals.—Seeds 4; angular; chocolate.—perennial; cream, pink stripes beneath.

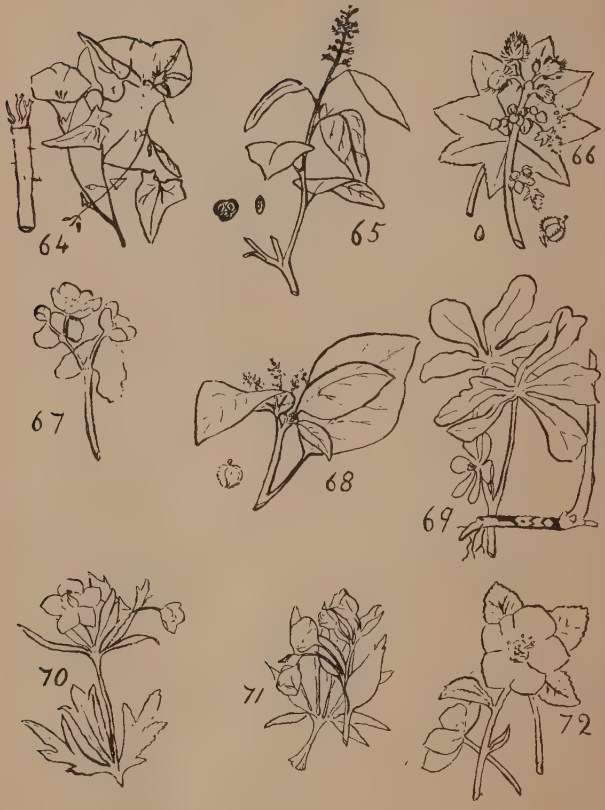
Toxic Principle.—**JALAPIN,** also contained in **C. orizabiensis.**

Puck is abroad, and his faery band
Dance in a ring where the moonflowers glow.
H. SIMPSON: "*A Faery Flute.*"

CROTON TIGLIUM (*East Indies*). 65.

CROTON OIL PLANT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—A small tree.—Branches many; spreading. —Leaves alternate, on longish stalks; ovate-lanceolate; entire. —Flowers arranged on short pedicels, on spiked raceme;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stamens long; pale-green.—Fruit a globular capsule; 3-celled; smooth.—Seeds ½ in.; oval; dull, brownish-gray; without odour; hilum faintly marked.—Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic Principles.—**CROTONOL, CROTONOLEIC ACID,** also contained in **C. variegatum, C. verreauxii.**

Where the deadly crotons grow.—ANON.: "*India Revisited.*"

RICINUS COMMUNIS (*India and South Europe*). 66.

CASTOR OIL PLANT—CASTOR BEAN—PALMA-CHRISTI.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Stems, 5 ft. (40 ft. in Tropics); hollow; glaucous.—Leaves alternate; lanceolate; serrate.—Flowers, petals none; stamens numerous; green. — Fruit a blunt, grooved, tricoccous, spined capsule.—Seeds 3, oval, flattened, smooth; shining; mottled; raphé raised.—yellowish; Fruit green to purple.

Toxic Principles.—**RICIN, RICINONE,** also contained in **R. sanguineus.**

Populus frugi castusque verecundusque.—HORACE.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS (*British*). 67.

MARSH MARIGOLD—WATER BUTTERCUP—MEADOW BRIGHT—MEADOW BOUT—MEADOW GOWAN—OPEN GOWAN—WATER GOWAN—YELLOW GOWAN—MAY BLOBS—BOOTS—GOLDS—GOLDINS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect.—Lower leaves large; rounded; heart-shaped; deep glossy green.—Marshes and river-sides.—1-1½ ft.—perennial; May; bright yellow.

Toxic Principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN.**

. . . winking marybuds begin
To ope their golden eyes.
SHAKESPEARE: "*Cymbelene.*"

ROTTLERA TINCTORIA.

MALLOTUS PHILIPPINENSIS (*Asia and East Indies*). 68.

KAMALA—KAMELA.

Euphorbiaceæ.—A tree; 20-30 ft.; trunk 3-4 ft. round.—Leaves ovate; veins prominent beneath, which is covered with hairs.—Flowers dicœcious; arranged in axillary panicles; 3 styles, spreading.—Capsule trigonous; globular; covered with crimson powder.

Toxic Principle.—**MALLOTOXIN.**

Like to Diana in her summer weed,
Girt with a crimson robe of brightest dye
Goes fair Samela.

GREENE: "*Samela.*"

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM (*North America*). 69.

AMERICAN MAY APPLE—AMERICAN MANDRAKE—PODOPHYLLIN PLANT—WILD LEMON—WILD BUCK-FOOT—RACOON BERRY.

Ranunculaceæ.—Rhizome creeping; 6 ft.; marked at intervals of 3 ins., with last year's stems, and simple roots, terminating in erect, flowering, stem, (the horizontal growth starting from base of stem); 1 ft.; cylindrical.—Leaves opposite or single; peltate; deeply cut into 5-7 segments; serrate.—Flower solitary; on short, curved peduncle from fork between leaves.—Fruit an edible, ovoid, 2 ins., yellow, indehiscent berry.—Seeds 12; yellow.—perennial; May; white.

Toxic Principle.—**PODOPHYLLOTOXIN,** also contained in **P. Emodi.**

The bee that quits the mandrake's cups.
MADISON CAWEIN: "*The Yellow Puccoon.*"

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS (*British*). 70.

GREEN HELLEBORE—BASTARD HELLEBORE—BEAR'S FOOT—BOAR'S FOOT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem few flowered.—Leaves dark green; digitate.—Calyx spreading.—Woods on chalk.—1 ft.; perennial; April; green.

Toxic Principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN.**

The fair Helleboras attractive shone.—DARWIN: "*Loves of the Plants.*"

HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS (*British*). 71.

STINKING HELLEBORE—SETTER WORT—BEAR'S FOOT—BAR FOOT—OX HEEL.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem many flowered.—Calyx converging. —Leaves pedate.—Woods; 1 ft.; perennial; January-April; green, tipped with purple.

Toxic Principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN.**

Belle of the forest ; everywhere she dips
And dances prettily, and pouts her lips.
ANON.: "*The Dryad.*"

HELLEBORUS NIGER (*Cultivated in Britain*). 72.

CHRISTMAS ROSE—BLACK HELLEBORE—BEAR'S FOOT—CHRIST'S WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Rhizome black; knotted; fleshy; with many interlaced branches giving off numerous, straight roots. —Leaves from extremities of rhizome branches; on long stalks; deeply divided into 2-4, serrate lobes, successively smaller towards the petiole. — Flower-stalk terminating rhizome; rarely 2; large bract beneath flower; sepals 5, large; petals 13, or more, short, green.—Stamens numerous.—Fruit follicular; sessile. — Seeds in 2 rows; black. — perennial; December-March; white. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN,** also contained in **H. orientalis.**

Then rejoiced she, laughing with love ; and scattered
Roses, awful roses of holy blossom.
SWINBURNE: "*Sapphics.*"

II

IRRITANTS WITH NERVE-SYMPTOMS

Symptoms.—Abdominal pain; vomiting and purging; dilated pupils; headache; tetanic spasms; occasional convulsions; sometimes rapid coma.

FUNGI (*British*).

TOADSTOOLS.

Parasitic or saprophytic Thallophytes, containing no Starch or Chlorophyll.—Thallus developed from a Mycelium. —Fructification on a Spore-bearing Pileus.

Fungi take up carbon as carbohydrate either from the living cells of their host, or from the dead remains of other organisms.

Toxic Principles.—**MUSCARINE, AGARICINE, PHALLINE, A-TOXIN.**

Class :—HYMENOMYCETES.

Order.	*Species.*	*Habitat.*
AGARICINEÆ..	Agaricus muscarius .. "Fly Agaric"	.. Woods, under Birches, etc. Scarlet. (*Fatalities.*)
,, ..	Agaricus pantherinus .. "Mottled Amanita"	.. Mountains, Woods, under Trees. Dun.
,, ..	Agaricus phalloides .. "Stinking Amanita"	.. Under shady Trees. Dun. (*Fatalities.*)
,, ..	Armillaria citri ..	.. Clusters round dead Stumps. Yellow.
,, ..	Tricholoma fulvellus .. "Tawny Tricholome"	.. Thickets. Brown.
,, ..	Agaricus purus .. "Pure Mycena"	.. Dead Leaves, Stumps in Woods. Pink.
,, ..	Agaricus epipterygius .. "Nodding Mycena"	.. Dead Leaves, Stumps, Moss. Green.
,, ..	Cantharellus aurantiacus, "Poisonous Chantarella"	.. Under Trees, Fields. Dun.
,, ..	Lactarius piperatus .. "Hot Toad Stool"	.. Woods, Groves, White.

Class :—HYMENOMYCETES (*continued*).

Order.	*Species.*	*Habitat.*
AGARICINEÆ ..	Lactarius fuliginosus .. "Yellow Milked Toad Stool"	.. Shady Woods. Gray.
,, ..	Lactarius torminosus .. "Bearded Toad Stool"	.. Woods, Waysides. Pink.
,, ..	Lactarius rufus .. "Rufous Toad Stool"	.. Pine Woods. Brown.
,, ..	Lactarius pyrogalus .. "Red-Milked Toad Stool"	.. Groves, Meadows, Gray.
,, ..	Hygrophorus psittacinus,	Open Spaces. Green.
,, ..	Russula Emetica .. "Emetic Toad Stool"	.. Damp Woods, round Trees. Crimson. (*Fatalities.*)
,, ..	Gomphidius glutinosus .. "Solitary Toad Stool"	.. Pine Woods. Purple.
,, ..	Pleurotus pulmonarius ..	.. In Tufts on old Stumps. Gray.
,, ..	Volvaria gloiocephalus .. "Silky Toad Stool"	.. Tree Trunks. Gray.
,, ..	Agaricus lividus .. "Bulbous or Poisonous Mushroom"	.. Among Grass, in Woods. Pinkish.
PRATELLÆ ..	Hypholoma fascicularis "Bundled Toad Stool"	.. Clearings, Decayed Trees. Orange.
POLYPOREÆ ..	Boletus bovinus .. "Glutinous Fungus"	.. Heathy Fir Woods. Yellow.
,, ..	Boletus satanas .. "Devils' Fungus"	.. Woods. White and Crimson. (*Fatalities.*)
,, ..	Boletus luridus .. "Lurid Fungus"	.. Woods and Pastures. Purplish and Orange (*Fatalities.*)
,, ..	Boletus piperatus .. "Peppery Fungus"	.. Woods. Yellow.

Class :—GASTEROMYCETES.

PHALLOIDEÆ	Phallus impudicus ..	.. Woods. Pinkish.
,, ..	"Common Stink-Horn"	
	"Devil's Horn"	
	"Stinking Pole-Cat Fungus"	
	"Fœtid Wood-Witch"	

You demi-puppets that
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make
Whereof the ewe not bites.
SHAKESPEARE: "*The Tempest.*"

		Spores.	*Pileus.*	*Gills.*	*Habitat.*
Agaricus lividus ,, fastibilis ,, crustilini-formis	POISONOUS OR BULBOUS MUSHROOM (*Fœtid and Poisonous*)	Clay coloured	3-5 ins. across; smooth and clammy; edges incurved at first; pinkish	Sinuato-adnate; distilling drops in wet weather	In or near Woods
,, arvensis	HORSE MUSHROOM HEDGE MUSHROOM MUSHROOM SNOWBALL CHAMPILLION CHEESEROOM FLAPS (*Esculent*)	Dark purple	3-12 ins. across; silky, dry, or squamulose; pinkish	Free; ventricose; never deliques-cent	Rank Grass; Downs
,, campestris	EDIBLE MUSHROOM OX MUSHROOM BUTTON BOULE DE NEIGE (*Esculent*)	Dark purple	3-5 ins. across; silky, dry, or squamalose; pinkish	Free; ventricose	Open Pastures

ŒNANTHE CROCATA (*British*). 73.

WATER HEMLOCK—HEMLOCK DROPWORT—DEAD TONGUE—BELDER ROOT—BEN DOCK.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaflets all wedge-shaped, many cleft.—Fruit linear-oblong with slender ridges.—River-sides; much like celery before flowering; 3-5 ft.; perennial.—July; white.—Acrid. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**ŒNANTHIN.**

Root of hemlock digg'd i' the dark.—SHAKESPEARE: "*Macbeth.*"

ŒNANTHE PHELLANDRIUM.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM (*British*). 74.

HORSE BANE.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaflets with many, narrow, wedge-shaped segments.—Subaqueous leaves hair-like.—Fruit ovate with broad ridges.—Ditches; 2-3 ft.; perennial.—June and July; pinkish.—Acrid.

Toxic Principle.—**ŒNANTHIN.**

Neu desunt epulis rosæ
Neu vivax apium neu
Breve lilium.
HORACE: "*Lib. I. Ode,* XXXVI."

ŒNANTHE FLUVIATILIS (*British*). 75.

RIVER WATER DROPWORT.

Umbelliferæ.—Stem leaves pinnate, tubular.—Root throwing out runners.—Styles very long when in fruit.—Ditches; perennial; 2-3 ft.—July and August; pinkish.—Acrid.

Toxic Principle.—**ŒNANTHIN,** also contained in **O. fistulosa.**

Do not chew the hemlock rank
Growing on the weedy bank;
But the yellow cowslip eat,
That will make the butter sweet.
JANE TAYLOR: "*The Cow.*"

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CICUTA VIROSA (*British*). 76.

WATER HEMLOCK—COW BANE.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaves biternate; with linear-lanceolate leaflets.—Umbels opposite the leaves.—Ditches; perennial; 3-4 ft. —August; white.—Local. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**OIL OF CICUTA, CICUTINE,** also contained in **C. maculata.**

And in the warm hedge grew lush eglantine,
Green cow-bind and the moonlight-coloured may.
SHELLEY: "*The Question.*"

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM (*British*). 77.

FOOL'S PARSLEY—ASS'S PARSLEY—DOG'S PARSLEY—LESSER HEMLOCK—FALSE PARSLEY—FOOL'S CICELY.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaflets all wedge-shaped, with lanceolate segments, dark glossy green. Leaves of involucels, long, pointing downwards.—A common weed; 6 ins.-2 ft.; annual.—July and August; white. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**CYNAPINE,** also contained in **A. fatua.**

Where the cow-parsley skirts the hawthorn hedge.
ROSSETTI: "*Silent Noon.*"

JUNIPERUS SABINÆ (*Cultivated in Britain*). 78.

SAVIN.

Coniferæ.—Evergreen shrub (under cultivation may become a tree of 20 ft.); compact.—Branches numerous; much divided. —Leaves opposite, or in 3's; closely packed; of 2 forms: (1) on the elongated branches more distantly placed; triangular; subulate; (2) on the smaller lateral branches; rhomboidal; with a central gland.—Flowers small; dicœcious; male catkins; female cones.—Fruit berry-like; formed by enlargement and coalescence of the scales; on dropping stalk; purple with

whitish bloom.—Seeds 1-3; ovoid.—May and June; greenish. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**OIL OF SAVIN.**

. . . lustful turpentine,
You that entice the veins and stir the heat
To civil mutiny, scalding the seat
Our reason moves in, and deluding it
With dreams and wanton fancies, till the fit
Of burning lust be quench'd ; by appetite
Robbing the soul of blessedness and light.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin's Song.*"

TAXUS BACCATA (*British*). 79.

COMMON YEW—PALM.

Coniferæ.—An evergreen tree.—Leaves linear; in 2 rows; crowded.—Woods on chalk.—March and April; yellowish.—Berries pink. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**TAXINE, OIL OF YEW, FORMIC ACID.**

From the forced fissures of the naked rock
The yew-tree bursts.
COLERIDGE: "*Brockley Coomb.*"

EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA (*Morocco*). 79A.

EUPHORBIA GUM PLANT—DARKMOUS—DERGMUSE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—A leafless plant, resembling a cactus.—Trunk short; stout.—Stem much branched; 4 ft.—Branches curved; upright; fleshy; quadrangular, with blunt angles on which are plates (scutella), each bearing 2 spines (altered stipules).—Leaves represented by a small tubercle fused with the plate.—Flowers monœcious; in clusters of 3; coming off a little above stipular spines. Fruit a small capsule; perennial; pale yellow.—Juice yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

The Cactuses are all true American citizens by birth.
GRANT ALLEN: *N. American Review.*

EUPHORBIA PEPLIS (*British*). 80.

PURPLE SPURGE—HYSSOP SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Stem procumbent, forked.—Leaves oblong, semi-cordate at the base.—Plant glaucous.—Sandy shores. 2-6 ins.; annual; July; reddish. Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

I know a flower, it has purple leaves, and a star in its heart, and its juice is as white as milk.—WILDE: "*The Fisherman and his Soul.*"

EUPHORBIA PILOSA (*British*). 81.

DOWNY SPURGE—HAIRY SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, hairy beneath.—Bracts elliptical.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Capsules hairy.—Woods near Bath (naturalized ?); 2 ft.; perennial; June; yellowish-green; glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

Alas ! the bitter banks in Willowwood
With tear-spurge wan.

ROSSETTI: "*Willowwood.*"

EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA (*British*). 82.

SUN SPURGE—CAT'S MILK—CHURN STAFF—IRBY DALE GRASS. LITTLE GOOD—LITTLE GOODY—WART GRASS—WART WORT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Leaves bright green, obovate, somewhat cuneate, serrated towards the end.—Capsules smooth.—A common weed; 6-10 ins; annual; July and August; yellowish green.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

And in his hand a wreath of heliochrise
He brought.

BARNES: "*Madrigals.*"

EUPHORBIA PLATYPHYLLA (*British*). 83.

BROAD-LEAVED WARTED SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves obovate-lanceolate.—Umbel usually 5-cleft.—Bracts cordate.—Capsules warted.—Fields; 1-2 ft.; annual; June-October.—Glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

Wart on the finger's sure to linger ;
Wart on the thumb's soon gone.
Country Saying.

EUPHORBIA HIBERNA (*British*). 84.

IRISH SPURGE—MAKINBOY—MAKIN-BWEE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves and bracts elliptical; hairy beneath. —Umbel 5-6 cleft.—Capsules warted.—Thickets; 1-2 ft.; perennial; May and June; green; Glands purple.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

Low down where the thicket is thicker with thorns
Than with leaves in the summer.
SWINBURNE: "*Hesperia.*"

EUPHORBIA PORTLANDICA (*British*). 85.

PORTLAND SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves very glaucous; obovate-lanceolate. —Stems red.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Glands, of involucrum with 2 long horns.—Capsules rough at the angles.—Southern coast; 6 ins.-2 ft.; perennial; August-September; yellowish; Glands deep orange.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

—Flowers that squander
Gold as golden as the gold of hives.
SWINBURNE: "*In the Salt-Marshes.*"

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EUPHORBIA PARALIAS (*British*). 86.

SEA SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves imbricated, glaucous; lower obovate-lanceolate; upper linear-lanceolate.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Capsules wrinkled.—1 ft.; perennial; August and September; greenish; glands orange.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

Like sea-marsh made thick with brine and mire.
SWINBURNE: "*A Ballad of Burdens.*"

EUPHORBIA PEPLUS (*British*). 87.

PETTY SPURGE—WART WEED.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves broadly obovate, tapering to a petiole.—Umbel 3-cleft.—A common weed; 4 ins.-1 ft.; annual; June-November; greenish, glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

Green-yellow bursts from the copse
The laughing yaffle.
MEREDITH: "*Love in the Valley.*"

EUPHORBIA EXIGUA (*British*). 88.

DWARF SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves and bracts rather rigid; lanceolate; acute.—Umbel 3-cleft.—Glands with 2 long horns.—Cornfields; 5-6 ins.; annual; July; greenish.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

Alas! what rampant weeds now shame my fields.
COWPER: "*On the Death of Damon.*"

EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS (*British*). 89.

CAPER SPURGE—CAPER BUSH—MOLE PLANT—MYRTLE SPURGE —EUPHORBIA OIL PLANT—WILD CAPER.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves oblong-lanceolate, cordate at the base, glaucous.—Bracts cordate.—Umbel 4-cleft.—Capsules smooth.—Thickets; 1-2 ft.; biennial; July; greenish.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principles.—**EUPHORBIN, OIL OF EUPHORBIA.**

The single little turret that remains
On the plains
By the caper overrooted.
BROWNING: "*Love among the Ruins.*"

EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES (*British*). 90.

WOOD SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves broadly lanceolate, tapering at the base, hairy beneath.—Bracts perfoliate.—Umbel 5 to 6-cleft, with scattered peduncles below.—Capsules dotted.—Woods; common; 2-4 ft; perennial; April-June; yellowish; glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**EUPHORBIN,** also contained in **E. myrtifolia, E. cyparissias.**

Out of the sun
The wood-spurge flowered,
Three cups in one.
ROSSETTI: "*The Wood-Spurge.*"

HIPPOMANE MANCHINELLA (*Central America, West Indies*). 91.

MANCHINEAL TREE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Terrestrial; tree; 50 ft.—(The only species of this genus).—Fruit capsular; of 3 one-seeded cells; fleshy, sweet smelling, yellowish-green.—Flowers small, inconspicuous, of separate sexes; May.—Leaves stalked, alternate,

shining green, egg-shaped or elliptical with edges cut into saw-like teeth, having a single gland on upper side at junction of stalk and leaf.—*Milk*, in all parts of plant, has vesicant properties.

Toxic Principle.—**OIL OF EUPHORBIA,** also contained in **Excæcaria agallocha, Cameraria latifolia.**

False and fair-foliaged as the manchineal.
COLERIDGE: "*To the Rev. George Coleridge.*"

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (*British*). 92.

COMMON BOX TREE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—An evergreen shrub.—Leaves oblong-ovate, convex, shining.—Chalk hills, local, 3-15 ft.—April; yellowish.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principles.—**BUXINE, BUXIDINE, OIL OF EUPHORBIA,** also contained in the varieties:—**angustifolia, arborescens, argentea, aurea, myrtifolia, pyramidata, rosmarinifolia, rotundifolia, suffruticosa.**

The holly hitherto did sway;
Let box now domineere.
HERRICK: "*Candlemas-Eve.*"

JATROPA CURCAS.

JATROPA URENS (*Coromandel*). 93.

PHYSIC NUT—SPURGE NETTLE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Small tree; 2-4 ft.—Bark light ash-coloured.—Flowers in terminal panicles, or from exterior axils; many small, yellow-green, anthers 10; June-September.—Ovary oblong, smooth.—Leaves scattered, stalked, cordate, 5-angled, smooth, divisions cut or even pennatifid, often discoloured.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

Sweetest nut has sourest rind.—SHAKESPEARE: "*As you Like It.*"

JATROPA MANIHOT (*Tropics*). 94.

TAPIOCA—CASSAVA—MANDIOC PLANT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Herbaceous; perennial; 5-9 ft.—Root very large, cylindrical, yellow, tapering, 3 ft.; filled with milky juice.—Leaves triangular-linear, palmate.—Flowers on stalked panicles, orange.—Fruit glabrous; rough with raised ridges.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in **J. Gossypiifolia.**

There was an old man of Tobago
Who ate tapioca and sago
Till much to his bliss his physician said this:
"To a leg, Sir, of mutton you may go."
LEAR: "*Book of Nonsense.*"

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA (*British*). 95.

HERB PARIS—FOUR-LEAVED GRASS—ONE BERRY—TRUE LOVE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves ovate, 4 in a whorl below the flower, dark green.—Woods; perennial; 1 ft.—May and June; green; berry black.

Toxic Principle.—**PARISTYPHNIN.**

And this reviving herb whose tender green
Fledges the river-lip on which we lean—
OMAR KHAYYAM: "*Rubyaat.*"

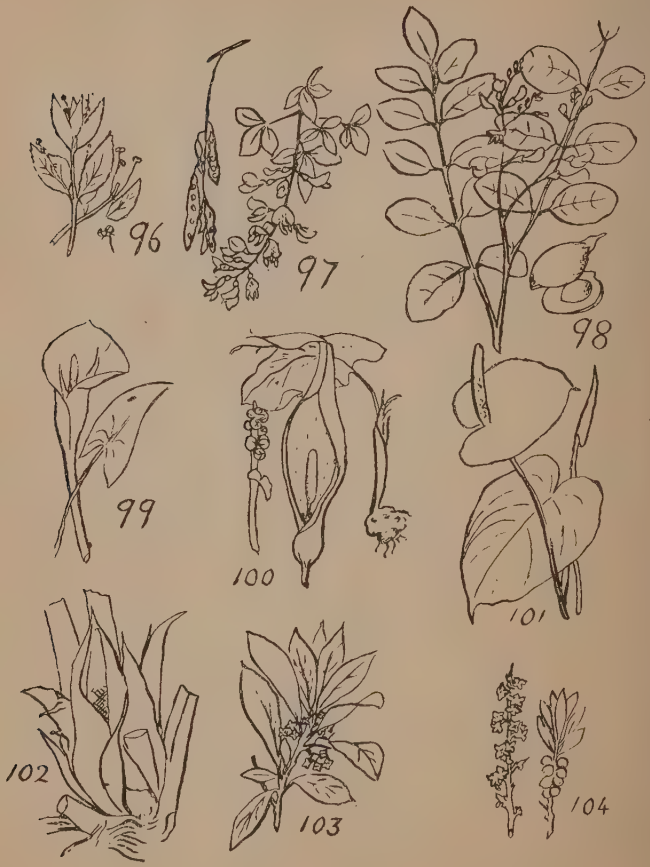
MERCURIALIS PERENNIS (*British*). 96.

DOG'S MERCURY—HERB MERCURY—WILD SPINACH—KENTISH BALSAM.

Euphorbiaceæ. — Stem simple. — Leaves rough. — Fertile flowers on long stalks.—Woods and thickets; common; 1-2 ft. —perennial.—April and May; green.

Toxic Principles.—**OIL OF EUPHORBIA, MERCURIALINE, CHOLINE.**

The weed that creeps
Along the humblest ground.
WORDSWORTH: "*To May.*"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CYSTISUS LABURNUM (*Cultivated in Britain*). 97.

COMMON LABURNUM—BEAN TREFOIL—HE BROOM—FALSE EBONY—GOLDEN RAIN—GOLDEN CHAIN.

Leguminosæ.—Tree; 30 ft.—Flowers in drooping racemes; corolla papilionaceous; standard large, ovate.—Pedicels and calyces clothed with adpressed pubescence.—Pod with upper suture keeled.—Leaves petiolate, digitate, trifoliate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate; pubescent beneath.—April-June; yellow. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**CYSTISINE,** also contained in **C. hirsutus, C. alpinus and others. Ulex europæus, Saphora tomentosa, S. speciosa, Baptisia tinctoria.**

Laburnums dropping wells of fire.—TENNYSON: "*In Memoriam.*"

ANDIRA ARAROBA (*Bahia*). 98.

GOA-POWDER TREE—ARAROBA-POWDER TREE—BAHIA-POWDER TREE.

Leguminosæ.—A tree; 50 ft.—Flowers yellow, in axillary or terminal panicles.—Leaves alternate, unequally pinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, glabrous.—Pod drupaceous, greenish-yellow, glabrous; pulp fleshy, enclosing a single hard nut.

Toxic Principles.—**CHRYSAROBIN, CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.**

I dreamed of a jungle flowered with burning scents,
Moist with the tufts of musk and creeper glooms,
A jungle of the Indies drunk with blooms,
Where gold of fertile rottenness ferments.
SAMAIN: "*Visions.*"

III
SIMPLE IRRITANTS

Symptoms.—Burning pain in the throat and stomach; thirst; nausea; vomiting; tenesmus; purging; dysuria; dyspnœa and cough occasionally. Death through shock; convulsions; exhaustion; or starvation due to injury to throat or stomach.

RICHARDIA AFRICANA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 99.

WHITE ARUM—TRUMPET LILY—LILY OF THE NILE.

Araceæ.—Herb; 2 ft.—Flowers enclosed in a white spathe; monœcious; massed on an orange spadix.—Leaves radical, saggitate, borne on long petioles.—Spring and summer.—Rhizome thick.—Greenhouse perennial.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in **R. maculata, R. hastata.**

Nor stay till on the last year's lily-stem
The white cup shrivels round the golden heart.
ROSSETTI: "*Barren Spring.*"

ARUM MACULATUM (*British*). 100.

CUCKOO PINT—LORDS AND LADIES—WILD ARUM—WAKE ROBIN—PORTLAND SAGO—PORTLAND STARCH ROOT—LAMB-IN-A-PULPIT—JACK-IN-A-PULPIT—LILY GRASS—MANDRAKE—NIGHTINGALES—CALVES' FOOT—FRIAR'S COWL—BULLS AND COWS—BOBBING JOAN—BOBBINS—BLOODY MAN'S FINGER—AARON—ADAM AND EVE—ADDER'S MEAT—ARROW ROOT.

Araceæ.—Leaves halberd-shaped, glossy, usually spotted.—Spadix club-shaped.—Hedges, banks and thickets; 6-10 ins.; perennial; May.—Spathe greenish; spadix purple. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in **A. atrorubens, A. crinitum.**

Fen-water and adder's-meat
The ways are sair fra' the Till to the Tyne.
SWINBURNE: "*The Sea-Swallows.*"

ANTHURIUM FERRIERENSE (*Cultivated in Britain*). 101.

BANNER PLANT—FLAMINGO PLANT—TAIL PLANT.

Araceæ.—Dwarf-growing evergreen; 1 ft.—Flowers on peduncles which spring from among the base of the leaf-stalks; spathe ovate-oblong, crimson; spadix whitish; June-September.—Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 18 ins., leathery.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in **A. candidum, A. divaricatum, A. dracontium, A. dracunculus, A. italicum, A. macrorihizon.**

. . . writhen flakes of flame.
ROSSETTI: "*Love's Fatality.*"

PHILODENDRON SIMSII (*Cultivated in Britain*). 102.

Araceæ.—A shrub; stem stout; erect.—Flowers; spathe crimson, inflated at base, expanding above into an oval hood rather exceeding the spadix; nearly sessile; March.—Leaves cordate-saggitate, 2 by 1¼ ft., with raised, purple veins beneath; petioles rounded, 1½ ft. long.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

A lily pale, with damask dye to grace her.
SHAKESPEARE: "*The Passionate Pilgrim.*"

DAPHNE LAUREOLA (*British*). 103.

SPURGE LAUREL—COPSE LAUREL—WOOD LAUREL—DWARF BAY.

Thymelaceæ.—A shrub.—Leaves broadly lanceolate.—Evergreen.—Flowers in axillary racemes.—Woods; 2-8 ft.; March; yellowish-green; berries black. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**MEZEREIN.**

Crown me, willing Melpomene,
With Delphic bay.
HORACE: "*Ode*" XXX.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM (*British*). 104.

COMMON MEZEREON—MYSTERIOUS PLANT—SPURGE FLAX—SPURGE OLIVE—DWARF BAY.

Thymelaceæ.—A shrub.—Leaves lanceolate, deciduous.—Flowers sessile, usually 3 together.—Woods; 4-8 ft.; March; pink. Berries scarlet.

Toxic Principle.—**MEZEREIN.**

Bring too some branches forth
Of Daphne's hair.
JOHNSON: "*Shepherd's Song.*"

DAPHNE GNIDUM (*South Europe*). 105.

SPURGE FLAX—FLAX-LEAVED DAPHNE.

Thymelaceæ.—Bush; 2-5 ft.—Branches many; slender; ascending.—Leaves alternate; numerous; persistent; crowded at summit; linear; sessile.—Flowers arising from several terminal panicles.—Fruit $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; ovoid; tapering; scarlet; July-September; white.

Toxic Principle.—**MEZEREIN,** also contained in **D. alpina.**

Apollo hunted Daphne so
Only that she might Laurel grow.
MARVELL: "*Thoughts in a Garden.*"

NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS (*British*). 106.

MUSK-SCENTED DAFFODIL.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Spathe single-flowered; nectary bell-shaped; erect, with 6 crisped segments, equal to the perianth.—Moist woods; 1 ft.; perennial; March; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE.**

I know a wood which hides the daffodil.
ARNOLD: "*Thyrsis.*"

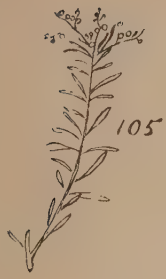
NARCISSUS POETICUS (*British*). 107.

POET'S DAFFODIL—WHITSUN LILY.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Spathe single-flowered; nectary very short, depressed, crenated on the margin.—Heaths and pastures; 1 ft.; perennial.—May; white; nectary edged with crimson.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE.**

And here narcissus-root, for swellings best.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin's Song.*"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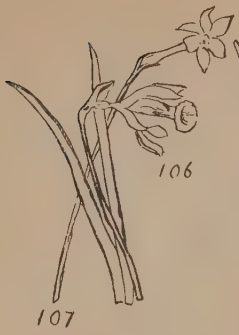
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NARCISSUS JOHNSTONII (*Cultivated in Britain*).

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Amaryllidaceæ.—(Corbularia group).—Flowers yellow; outer segments much contracted; tube in centre composed of confluent stamens.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE.**

To what strange end hath some strange god made fair
The double blossom of two fruitless flowers?
SWINBURNE: "*Hermaphroditus.*"

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS (*British*).

AFFADIL—AVERIL—BELL ROSE—BUL ROSE—COMMON DOUBLE DAFFODIL—CROW BELLS—CHALICE FLOWER—DAFFIDOWNDILLY—LENT LILY—LENT ROSE.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Herbaceous perennial.—Leaves sword-shaped.—Flowers hermaphrodite; composed entirely of petals; white or yellow.—Fruit a 3-celled capsule.—March-April.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE.**

Daffodils that come before the swallow dares,
And take the winds of March with beauty.
SHAKESPEARE.

NARCISSUS POLYANTHUS.

NARCISSUS TAZETTA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 108.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—FRENCH DAFFODIL.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Spathe many-flowered; nectary somewhat elongated.—1 ft; perennial; May.—pale yellow, or white; nectary yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE.**

. . . in the spring the narciss shows its head
Nor withers till the rose has flamed to red.
WILDE: "*Désespoir.*"

GALANTHUS NIVALIS (*British*). 109.

COMMON SNOWDROP—CANDLEMAS BELLS—BULBOUS VIOLET—FAIR MAIDS OF FEBRUARY—PURIFICATION FLOWER.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Flowers solitary, pendant.—Meadows and thickets; 4-8 ins.; perennial.—February and March; white, inner segments tipped with green.

Toxic Principle.—**NARCISSINE.**

The frail snowdrop
Born of the breath of Winter.
BARRY CORNWALL.

HYACINTHUS NONSCRIPTUS.

AGRAPHIS NUTANS (*British*). 110.

BLUE BELLS OF ENGLAND—WILD HYACINTH—BLUE BOTTLE—CRAKE FEET—CROW BELLS—CROW LEEK—CULVERKEYS—COMMON BLUE BELL—DOG'S LEEK—HAIR BELL—HARE BELL.

Liliaceæ.—Flowers in drooping racemes.—Leaves linear, flaccid.—Woods and thickets; abundant; 6-10 ins.; perennial.—May and June; blue, sometimes pink.—Bitter flavour.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

. . . faint half-whisperings
Steal from the bluebell's nodding carillons
Each breezy morn.
WILDE: "*Humanitad.*"

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

ORIENTAL HYACINTH—(CZAR PETER—ANNA MARIA).

Liliaceæ.—Flowers in crowded racemes.—Leaves linear.—6 ins.-1 ft.; perennial; March and April; blue, white, yellow, crimson, pink.—Bitter flavour.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in **H. romanus.**

The bee sucked in by the hyacinth.
BROWNING: "*Woman and Roses.*"

FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS (*British*). 111.

SNAKE'S HEAD—FRITILLARY—DROOPING TULIP—GUINEA-HEN FLOWER—CHEQUERED DAFFODIL—CHEQUERED LILY.

Liliaceæ.—Stem 1-flowered.—Leaves linear-lanceolate.—Moist meadows; 1 ft.; perennial.—April; pink.

Toxic Principle.—**IMPERIALINE,** also contained in **F. imperialis.**

I know what white,
What purple fritillaries
The grassy harvest of the river-fields,
Above by Ensham, down by
Sandford, yields.

ARNOLD: "*Thyrsis.*"

CLEMATIS VITALBA (*British*). 112.

TRAVELLER'S JOY — BINDWITH — BITING CLEMATIS — HEDGE VINE—LADY'S BOWER—MAIDEN'S HONESTY — OLD MAN—OLD MAN'S BEARD—SMOKE WOOD—VIRGIN'S BOWER.

Ranunculaceæ.—A climbing plant, with pinnate leaves.—Fruit feathered with long silvery plume.—Hedges, on chalky soil; perennial; June and July; whitish.

Toxic Principle.—**CLEMATINE.**

. . . straggling traveller's-joy
Each hedge with yellow stars will bind.

WILDE: "*Humanitad.*"

CLEMATIS RUBRO-VIOLACEA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 113.

PURPLE CLEMATIS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Woody climber; 20 ft.—Leaves opposite; do not sheath stem.—Flowers; petals none; carpels 1-seeded; July-October; sepals oblong-lanceolate; acute; membranaceous; violet-coloured, with prominent midrib.

Toxic principle.—**CLEMATINE.**

The purple clematis upon the wall
Welcomes its Emperor to his Ancient Hall.

ANON.: "*New Masters.*"

CLEMATIS FLORIDA.

CLEMATIS HYBRIDES (*Cultivated in Britain*). 114.

LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS—JACKMAN'S CLEMATIS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Hardy climber.—Flowers pale white, pink, etc., spreading; sepals 6-8; lanceolate; peduncles 1-flowered, longer than the leaves; double or single; April-September.—Leaves ternately decompound; leaflets ovate-acute, entire.

Many other varieties are also cultivated.

Toxic Principle.—**CLEMATINE.**

An' my oan fine Jackman's i' purple
A-robin' the 'ouse like a Queean.
TENNYSON: "*The Spinster's Sweet-Arts.*"

ANEMONE NEMOROSA (*British*). 115.

WOOD ANEMONE—WOOD WIND FLOWER.

Ranunculaceæ.—Flowers solitary, with involucrum of 3 stalked, deeply-cut leaves.—Petals 6.—Woods and thickets; 6-8 ins.; perennial; April; white, purplish underneath.

Toxic Principles.—**ANEMONIN, OIL OF ANEMONE.**

The coy anemone that ne'er uncloses
Her lips until they're blown on by the wind.
H. SMITH.

ANEMONE APENNINA (*British*).

BLUE ANEMONE—APENNINE WIND FLOWER.

Ranunculaceæ.—Petals numerous.—Leaves triternate; involucrum of 3 deeply-cut, ternate leaves.—Woods; a doubtful native; 6 ins.; perennial; April; blue.

Toxic Principles.—**ANEMONIN, OIL OF ANEMONE.**

O blood-begotten frail anemone.
J. HICKS: "*Questions.*"

ANEMONE CORONARIA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 116.

POPPY ANEMONES—POPPY WIND FLOWER—COMMON GARDEN ANEMONE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Flowers many, solitary, varying much in colour; sepals 6, oval, approximate; April-May.—Leaves sessile, ternate, segments multifid; lobules linear, mucronated.

Toxic Principles.—**ANEMONIN, OIL OF ANEMONE,** also contained in **A. hortensis, A. pulsatilla.**

There grew pied wind-flowers.
SHELLEY: "*The Question.*"

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA (*British*). 117.

SMALL SPEAR WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lower leaves ovate-lanceolate, serrated, with long foot-stalks.—Stem reclining.—Ditches and wet places; common; 1-2 ft.; perennial; June-September; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

. . . *cuckoo-buds of yellow hue*
That paint the meadows with delight.
SHAKESPEARE: "*Spring.*"

RANUNCULUS AURICORMUS (*British*). 118.

WOOD CROWFOOT—GOLDILOCKS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves 3-parted, with deeply-cut lobes.—Stems erect, slender, many-flowered.—Petals with a pore at the base.—Dry woods; 1 ft.; perennial; April-June; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

Therewith fantastic garlands did she make
Of crowflowers . . .
SHAKESPEARE.

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RANUNCULUS FICARIA (*British*). 119.

LESSER CELANDINE—BUTTERCUP—CROWFOOT—MARSH PILE WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves heart-shaped.—Flowers solitary, with many petals.—Roots consisting of clustered tubers.—Hedge-banks and shady places; common; 4-6 ins.; perennial; March and April; yellow.

Toxic Principles.—**ACRID JUICE, ANEMONIN.**

There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little celandine.
WORDSWORTH: "*To the Small Celandine.*"

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS (*British*). 120.

CELERY-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lower leaves palmate, with 3 slightly lobed segments; shining; lower ones fingered in 3 lobes.—Fruit forming a cylindrical head.—Watery places; common; 1-2 ft.; annual; June-September; yellow. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principles.—**ACRID JUICE, ANEMONIN.**

The tufted crow-toe.
MILTON: "*Lycidas.*"

RANUNCULUS ACRIS (*British*). 121.

BUTTERCUP—BUTTER DAISY—UPRIGHT MEADOW CROWFOOT—BLISTER PLANT—CROW FLOWER.

MEADOW RANUNCULUS—YELLOW GOWAN.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect, hairy, round.—Calyx spreading; petals with a small scale at the base.—Very common in meadows and pastures; 1 ft.; perennial; June; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

All will be gay when noontide wakes anew
The buttercups, the little children's dower.
BROWNING: "*Home-thoughts from Abroad.*"

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS (*British*). 122.

BUTTERCUP—BUTTER DAISY—BULBOUS CROWFOOT—CROW FLOWER—ST. ANTHONY'S TURNIP.

Ranunculaceæ.—Root bulbous.—Flower stalks furrowed, hairy.—Calyx reflexed.—Pastures; common; 1 ft.; perennial; May; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

Buttercups that will be seen
Whether we will see or no.
WORDSWORTH: "*To the Small Celandine.*"

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 123.

GARDEN RANUNCULUS—TURBAN RANUNCULUS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves 3-parted, with deeply-cut lobes, serrated.—Flowers solitary; nectary aborted; 1 ft.; June; crimson, sometimes yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

Frossis-foot men call it
For his levys are like the frossis fet.
Country Incantation.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 124.

GARDEN PÆONY.

Ranunculaceæ.—Herb, shrubby.—Root large.—Leaves 3-parted.—Flowers solitary, sometimes double; petals whorled —3 ft.; perennial.—August; white to crimson.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

. . . glut thy sorrow on a morning rose
Or on the wealth of globèd pæonies.
KEATS: "*Ode to Melancholy.*"

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS (*British*). 125.

COLUMBINE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves 2-ternate, lobed.—Spur of petals incurved.—Woods and pastures; 18 ins.; perennial; June; purple or rose colour.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

The columbine in tawny often taken,
Is then ascrib'd to such as are forsaken.
BROWNE: "*Britannia's Pastorals.*"

BRYONIA DIOICA (*British*). 126.

RED BERRIED BRYONY—COMMON WHITE BRYONY—WHITE WILD VINE—WILD HOP—DEVIL'S TURNIP—GRAPE WORT—MANDRAKE—MURRAIN BERRIES—TETTER BERRY.

ISLE OF WIGHT VINE.

Cucurbitaceæ.—Stems climbing.—Leaves palmate, rough; diœcious.—Hedges; common; perennial; May; green; Berries red. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**BRYONIN.**

. . . *glossy-berried mandragore.*
WILDE: "*Humanitad.*"

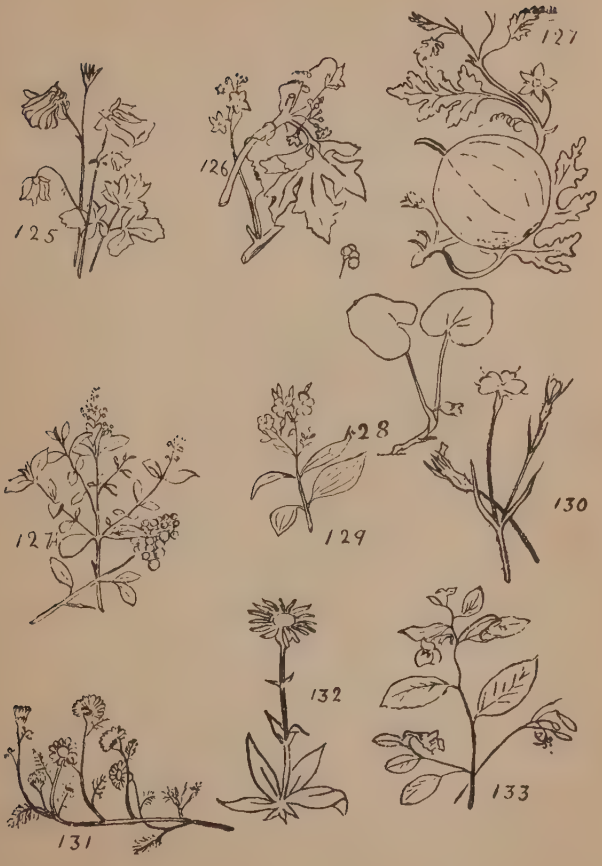
CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS (*Central Europe*). 127.

BITTER APPLE—COLOCYNTH.

Cucurbitaceæ.—Root woody; branched; yellow; crown brown.—Stems prostrate; rough; branched.—Leaves alternate; with lateral tendril; deeply cleft; undulated; on long stalks.—Flowers unisexual; solitary; on long peduncles.—Fruit globose; 3½ ins.; smooth; rarely longitudinally furrowed; mottled; 1-celled; pericarp hard, but thin; yellow.—Seeds numerous; immersed in white pulp; ⅓ in.; compressed; brown.—perennial.—pale yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**COLOCYNTHIN.**

And one went out into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds. . . . They cried out, and said, . . . There is death in the pot. And they could not eat thereof.—2 Kings iv. 39-40.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LIGUSTRUM VULGARE (*British*). 127A.

COMMON PRIVET—PRIM PRINT—PRIM.

Oleaceæ.—A shrub.—Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, nearly evergreen.—Hedges and thickets; 4-8 ft.; June; white.

Toxic Principles.—**LIGUSTRIN, LIGUSTRON, SYRINGIN,** also contained in **L. sinense.**

Candidior folia nivei
Galatea, ligustri.
OVID.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM (*British*). 128.

ASARABACCA—CAHARET—HAZEL WORT—WILD NARD.

Aristolochiaceæ.—Stems creeping and rooting.—Leaves kidney-shaped, in pairs.—Sepals recurved.—Mountain woods; 2-4 ins.; perennial; May; brown: brown juice.

Toxic Principles.—**OIL OF BAY, ASARIN,** also contained in **Pimenta acris, A. canadensis.**

Nunc et Achæmenio
Perfundi nardi juvat.
HORACE "*Epode*" xiii.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS (*British*). 129.

COMMON SOAP WORT—SOAP WORT GENTIAN—HEDGE PINK—BOUNCING BET—CROW SOAP—FULLER'S HERB.

Caryophyllaceæ. — Leaves ovate-lanceolate, opposite. — Calyx cylindrical; flowers often double.—Hedge-banks and waste places; 2 ft.; perennial; August; pink.

Toxic Principle.—**SAPORUBIN,** also contained in **Sapindus emarginatus, S. saponaria.**

With the help of soapwort he foamed at the mouth.
FROUDE: "*Cagliostro.*"

AGROSTEMMA GITHAGO (*British*). 130.

CORN COCKLE—BASTARD NIGELLA—WILD SAVAGER.

Caryophyllaceæ.—Flowers large; teeth of calyx projecting beyond the corolla; petals very slightly cleft.—Plant covered

with silky hairs.—Corn-fields; common; 2-3 ft.; annual; July; purple.

Toxic Principle.—**SMILACIN,** also contained in **Dianthus plumarius, D. chinensis, D. caryophyllus, Anagallis arvensis, Æsculus hipposcastinum, Quillaja saponaria, Gosophila struthian.**

Truly she doth as far excell our women nowadays
As doth the gilly-flower a weed,
And more a thousand ways.
HEYWOOD: "*A Praise of His Lady.*"

ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM (*Levant*). 131.

PELLITORY—ALEXANDER'S FOOT—BERTRAM—LUNG WORT.

Compositæ.—Stem procumbent, or ascending; branched; numerous.—Root long; tapering; vertical.—Leaves alternate; oval in outline; deeply bipennatisect; segments again 3-fid.—Glaucous.—Heads terminal; disk-flowers bisexual; yellow; ray-flowers female; in a single row; white, pink below.—Fruit obovoid: smooth; forming a short, scarious pappus.—perennial.—April-June.

Toxic Principle.—**INULIN.**

June-lightning the strong insect-ridder
To stop the fresh spinning.
BROWNING: "*Another Way of Love.*"

ARNICA MONTANA (*Mid. and South Europe*). 132.

MEDICINAL LEOPARD'S-BANE—MOUNTAIN TOBACCO—MOUNTAIN ALKANET.

Compositæ.—Rhizome black; 2 ins.—Flowering-stem 9 ins.; erect; cylindrical.—Leaves opposite; few; sessile; oblong-ovate; entire.—Flower-heads solitary on summit of stem, or, rarely, by lateral branches.—Fruit linear-oblong; striate.—Glaucous.—perennial; June and July; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ARNICIN,** also contained in **Dorinicum pardalianches.**

The marigold that goes to bed with the sun,
And with him rises weeping.
SHAKESPEARE.

IMPATIENS NOLI-ME-TANGERE (*British*). 133.

TOUCH-ME-NOT—COMMON YELLOW BALSAM.

Balsaminaceæ.—Spur loosely recurved.—Watery, shady places; local.—1-2 ft.; annual; July and August; bright yellow, with orange spots.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

With lenient balm, my Oberon, hence
To fairy-land be driven.
COWPER: "*To Miss Macarteny.*"

ERYSIMUM CHEIRANTHOIDES (*British*). 134.

TREACLE WORM SEED—TREACLE MUSTARD.

Fumariaceæ.—Leaves lanceolate.—Waste places and fields. —1-2 ft.; biennial.—May-November; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**FUMARINE.**

Wherever could thrust
Some burnt sprig of bold hardy rock-flower
Its yellow face up.
BROWNING: "*Englishman in Italy.*"

CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE (*British*). 135.

HOUND'S TONGUE—COMMON DOG'S TONGUE—GIPSY FLOWER.

Boraginaceæ.—Leaves lanceolate, broad, downy, sessile.—Waste ground; common; 2 ft.; biennial; July; magenta.

Toxic Principles.—**OIF OF HOUND'S TONGUE, CONSOLIDINE, CYNOGLOSSINE.**

From my banks I pluck this flower
With holy hand, whose virtuous pow'r
Is at once to heal and draw.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin's Song.*"

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 136.

COMMON SNOW BERRY—ST. PETER'S WORT.

Caprifoliaceæ.—Hardy, deciduous shrub; 4-6 ft.—Flowers in loose and somewhat leafy, interrupted, terminal spikes; corolla bearded inside; petals united; stigmas sessile.—July-

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September; pink.—Drupes white, baccate, globose, fleshy, 4-seeded, persistent.—Leaves opposite, shortly petiolate, ovate, entire, glaucous below.

Toxic Principle.—**LOTURIDINE,** also contained in **S. montana, S. occidentalis, S. microphyllus, S. vulgaris.**

Chloris in the snow.—HERBERT.

TAMUS COMMUNIS (*British*). 137.

BLACK BRYONY—ISLE OF WIGHT VINE—LADIES' SEAL—MANDRAKE—MURRAIN BERRIES—OX BERRY.

Dioscoriaceæ.—A climbing plant, with heart-shaped, net-veined, glossy leaves.—Thickets; perennial.—June; green; Berries red.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

Green grapes of Proserpine
Where no leaf blooms or blushes
Save this whereout she crushes
For dead men deadly wine.
SWINBURNE: "*The Garden of Proserpine.*"

EUONYMUS EUROPÆUS (*British*). 138.

COMMON SPINDLE TREE—SKEWER WOOD—DOG WOOD—CAT WOOD—PIG WOOD—PRICK WOOD—LOUSE BERRY TREE.
ANANBEAM.

Celastraceæ.—A bush.—Leaves opposite; flowers 4-parted.—Hedges; common; May; greenish.—Capsules crimson, with orange seeds. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**EUONYMIN,** also contained in **E. atropurpureus.**

Flushing like the dogwood crimson in October.
MEREDITH: "*Love in the Valley.*"

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS (*British*). 139.

COMMON BUCKTHORN—FRENCH BERRIES—RAIN BERRY—RHINE BERRY—HART'S THORN—RHINE THORN—WAY THORN.

Rhamnaceæ.—A bush, with spiny branches.—Flowers 4-cleft, in dense clusters.—Thickets.—May; green; Berries black.

Toxic Principle.—**FRANGULIN,** also contained in **R. frangula** (succulent), **R. purshianus.**

. . . These rhamnus branches are,
Which, stuck in entries, or about the bar
That holds the door fast, kill all enchantments, charms
(Were they Medea's verses) that do harms
To men or cattle. . . .
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin' Song.*"

GLAUCIUM LUTEUM (*British*). 140.

YELLOW HORNED POPPY—SEA POPPY.

Papaveraceæ.—Stem smooth.—Stem-leaves wavy.—Pods very long, curved.—Plant glaucous.—Sea-coast; 1-3 ft.; biennial.—June-August; bright yellow.

Toxic Principles.—**GLAUCINE, CHELERYTHRINE.**

Yes, I have brought, to help our vows,
Horned poppy.
JOHNSON: "*Song of the Hags.*"

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS (*British*). 141.

CELANDINE — COCK-FOOT — TETTER WORT.

Papaveraceæ.—Flowers in umbels.—Plant slightly hairy.—Juice yellow, acrid.—Waste ground and thickets; 2 ft.; perennial.—May and June; yellow.

Toxic Principles.—**CHELIDONINE, CHELERYTHRINE,** also contained in **C. grandiflorum.**

For leprosy, darnell and celandine.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin's Song.*"

SEDUM ACRE (*British*). 142.

COMMON STONE CROP—BITING STONE CROP—COUNTRY PEPPER—CREEPING JACK—RUN AWAY JACK—GOLDEN MOSS—GOLD DUST—WALL MOSS—WALL PEPPER—JACK OF THE BUTTERY.

Crassulaceæ.—Leaves close, alternate, fleshy, somewhat ovate, spurred at the base; bright green.—Flowers in trifid cymes.—Walls and rocks; common; 1-2 ins.; perennial; June; bright yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

. . . the orpine patch
Blossoming earliest on the log-house thatch.
BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

SEDUM ALBUM (*British*).

WHITE STONE CROP—WORM GRASS.

Crassulaceæ. — Leaves scattered, cylindrical, fleshy. — Flowers in many-branched panicles.—Rocks and walls; 2-4 ins.—perennial; July; white; anthers red.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in **S. rhodola.**

Foul standergrass, from me and mine
I banish thee.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER: "*Clorin's Song.*"

DIONŒA MUSCIPULA (*Cultivated in Britain*). 143.

FLY CATCHER—VENUS'S FLY TRAP.

Droseraceæ.—Dwarf herbaceous perennial; 6 ins.—Flower white, in terminal corymbs; July and August.—Leaves radical on long footstalks, which are dilated at the top into a 2-lobed irritable limb, beset with one row of long hairs on the margin folding together in the manner of the teeth of a trap. Movement takes place on irritating the bristles at the centre of the lobe.

Toxic Principle.—**ACRID JUICE,** also contained in species of **Pinguicula, Nepenthes, Sarracena.**

A sensitive plant in a garden grew,
And the young winds fed it with tender dew :
And it opened its fan-like leaves to the light,
And closed them beneath the kisses of night.

SHELLEY: "*The Sensitive Plant.*"

CROCUS SATIVUS (*British*). 144.

SAFFRON CROCUS—COMMON SAFFRON PLANT.

Iridaceæ.—Stigma hanging out of the flower in three deep linear segments.—Meadows; 6-8 ins.; perennial; September-November; purple. (*Fatalities.*)

Toxic Principle.—**CROCIN,** also contained in **C. luteus** and others.

The boundless waving grass-plains stretch,
Thick-starr'd with saffron . . .

ARNOLD: "*The Strayed Reveller.*"

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IRIS PSEUDACORUS (*British*). 145.

YELLOW IRIS—YELLOW FLAG—FLEUR DE LUCE—JACOB'S SWORD—WATER FLAG.

Iridaceæ.—Inner segments of perianth smaller than the petaloid stigmas, the outer very broad.—Seeds angular.—Watery places; common; 3-4 ft.; perennial; June; yellow.

Toxic Principle.—**IRIDIN.**

Where the bold sword-lily cuts the clear waters.
BROWNING: "*Flight of the Duchess.*"

IRIS FŒTIDISSIMA (*British*). 146.

STINKING IRIS—STINKING GLADWIN—ROAST-BEEF PLANT—GLADER—GLADIN—BLUE SEGGIN.

Iridaceæ.—Inner segments of perianth spreading, outer narrow.—Seeds rounded; fœtid.—Pastures and thickets; 1-2 ft.; perennial; June-August; purple, sometimes yellow.—Seeds orange.

Toxic Principle.—**IRIDIN.**

Before the sphinx the witchèd iris pales.
R. M. BLOCH: "*A Beethoven Sonata.*"

(1) IRIS FLORENTINA. (2) IRIS VARIEGATA. (3) IRIS AMŒNA. (4) IRIS NEGLECTA. (5) IRIS RETICULATA. (*Cultivated in Britain.*)

(1) FLORENTINE IRIS—ORIS ROOT PLANT—ORRICE ROOT PLANT.
(2) VARIEGATED IRIS. (3) DELICATELY TINTED IRIS.
(4) GERMAN FLAG IRIS — BROAD-LEAVED FLAG IRIS.
(5) EARLY BULBOUS IRIS.

(1) *Iridaceæ*. — Rhizome cylindrical; 12 ins.; rarely branched; ringed.—Leaves sword-shaped; equitantly sheathing below.—Flowering-stem much exceeding leaves; branched; flowers solitary; terminal.—Fruit a capsule; 1 in.; 3-celled; faintly triangular.—perennial.—May; white.

Toxic Principle.—**IRIDIN.**

(2, 3, 4) *Iridaceæ*.—Flowering-stem obovate-unguiculate, erect, clustered, 4-5 flowered, glaucous, forked, 3 ft.; May; perennial.—Leaves tufted, few, sword-shaped, glaucous.

Toxic Principle.—**IRIDIN.**

(5) *Iridaceæ*.—Flowers variously coloured; February-March.—Leaves generally 2 to a tuft, as high as flower at flowering-time, afterwards growing to 1 ft. or more.

Toxic Principle.—**IRIDIN,** also contained in **I. tuberosa** and others. **Viola canina odorata, V. palmensis, V. sylvatica, V. tricolor.**

. . . the nests
And nooks retain their long-ranged vesture-chests
Empty and smelling of the Iris-root.
BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

POLYGALA SENEGA (*North America*). 147.

SENECA SNAKE ROOT.

Polygalaceæ.—Leaves alternate, sessile, lanceolate.—Stems numerous, slender, erect.—Flowers crowded in a terminal spike; petals 3.—Seeds 2.—6-12 ins.; perennial; May and June; pink.

Toxic Principle.—**POLYGALIN,** also contained in **P. amara.**

. . . grass out of a watery rock,
And their long tangles in each other lock.
SHELLEY: "*The Medusa.*"

RHEUM PALMATUM (*Cultivated in Britain*). 148.

TURKEY RHUBARB—MEDICINAL RHUBARB—PALMATE-LEAVED RHUBARB—SHARA-MOTO—DJUNTSA.

Polygonaceæ.—Root with a vertical axis 1 ft. long, and equally thick; many slender rootlets 2 ft long.—Flowering-stem 7-10 ft.; cylindrical; hollow; striate; red.—Leaves at root on petioles 2 ft. long; 5-lobed; deeply and unequally serrate; stem-leaves becoming smaller.—Flowers numerous; on spreading pedicels; 2-3 together on branchlets of panicle,

which come off in tufts at each joint.—Fruit triangular in section; winged.—perennial; June; white.

Toxic Principles.—**RHEONILIC ACID, CHRYSAROBIN,** also contained in **R. compactum, R. undulatum, R. australe.**

. . . with your rhubarb words you must contend
To grieve me worse . . .

SYDNEY: "*Sonnets to Stella.*"

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS (*Cultivated in Britain*). 149.

CAPE LEAD WORT.

Plumbaginaceæ.—Shrub, half-hardy climber; 2 ft.—Stem angularly striate, glaucous.—Flowers in terminal, short, approximating spikes; corolla-tube thrice as long as calyx.—Summer-autumn; pale blue. Leaves oblong-obtuse, entire, mucronulate.—Fruit dry, unilocular, 1-seeded.

Toxic Principles.—**PLUMBAGIN, OIL OF PLUMBAGO,** also contained in **P. europæa, P. coccinea, P. larpentæ, P. rosea, P. scandens.**

Where bright plumbago-blossoms curling high
Strive to repeat the colour of the sky.

ANON.: "*The Greenhouse.*"

DIPTERYX ODORATA (*Guiana and Cayenne*). 150.

TONQUIN BEAN—TONGA BEAN.

Leguminosæ.—A hard-wooded tree; 60-80 ft.—Leaves alternate; simple-winged.—Fruit-pods almond-shaped, each containing a fragrant, black seed.—Flowers on a spike; papilionaceous; pale purple.

Toxic Principle.—**COUMARIN,** also contained in **Angraecum fragrans, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Asperula odorata, Melilotus** (species), **Eupatorium** (species).

Sweet-smelling of pine-leaves and grasses,
And blown as a tree through and through
With the winds of the keen mountain-passes,
And tender as sun-smitten dew.

SWINBURNE: "*To Walt Whitman in America.*"

RHUS TOXICODENDRON (*N. America*). 151.

POISON IVY—TRAILING POISON OAK.

Anacardiaceæ.—A shrub; climbing by rootlets over rocks, etc., or ascending trees.—Flowers greenish-yellow, in loose, slender, axillary panicles; June.—Leaves alternate, simple; leaflets 3; rhombic, ovate, mostly pointed, rather downy beneath, variously notched, sinuated, or cut-lobed.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**TOXICODENDROL.**

Arteris atque hedera procera adstringetur ilex.
HORACE: "*Epode*" XV.

RHUS VENENATA.

RHUS VERNIX (*N. America*). 152.

POISON ELDER—POISON ASH—POISON SUMACH—SWAMP SUMACH—DOG WOOD.

Anacardiaceæ.—A hardy, deciduous tree. 6-18 ft.—Flowers green, small, polygamous, in loose and slender, axillary and bractate, terminal panicles. Calyx 4-6 parted, persistent; petals 4-6, much spreading, imbricated; stamens 4-10; July. —Fruit in small, dry, compressed drupes.—Leaves alternate, simple; leaflets obovate-oblong, entire, rather glabrous than pubescent, reticulately veined below, veins above red-purple, becoming red on decay.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic Principle.—**TOXICODENDROL,** also contained in **R. arborea, R. caustica, R. diversiloba, R. metopium, R. radicans, R. coriaria.**

As knops that stud some almug to the pith
Prickèd for gum.
BROWNING: "*Sordello.*"

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SPECIFIC IRRITANTS

I
MICRO FUNGI

Blastomycetes.—*Palmellaceæ.*

* 1. Oidium albicans .. .. THRUSH.
* „ dermatitidis .. ..
* „ tropicalis .. .. OIDIOMYCOSIS.
* „ para-tropicalis ..

Hyphomycetes.—*Erysipheæ.*

* Erysiphe Tuckeri .. .. VINE MILDEW.
* Monilia psilosis.. .. .. SPRUE.
* Sporothrix Schenkii .. .. SPOROTHRICOSIS.
* Streptothrix actinomycetes ..
* 2. „ asteroides .. ACTINOMYCOSIS.
* „ maduræ .. .. MYCETOMA.
* Hemispora stellata .. .. HEMISPOROSIS.
* Macrosporium tomato.. .. TOMATO BLIGHT.
* Pityrosporium cantliei .. TROPICAL SEBORRHŒA.
* Fusisporium lolii .. .. DARNEL-GRASS FUNGUS.
* „ solani .. ..
* „ roseolum.. .. POTATO BLIGHT.

Tineæ.

* Megalasporon endothrix ..
* „ ectothrix .. RINGWORM.
* 3. Microsporon Audouini (in hair)
* 4. „ furfur .. .. PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR.
* „ minutissimum .. ERYTHRASMA.
* 5. Achorion Schonbeinii .. .. FAVUS.
* 6. Trichophyton Mansoni .. TAKELAN RINGWORM.
* Epidermophyton cruris ..
* „ rubrum .. DHOBI ITCH.
* „ inguinale .. HONGKONG FOOT.
* Endodermophyton concentri-
* cum
* „ indicum TINEA IMBRICATA.

HYPHOMYCETES.—*Perisporiaceæ.*

* 7. Pencilium glaucum .. .. } PELLAGRA(?).
* 8. Aspergillus fumigatus .. .. }
* „ barbæ .. .. SYCOSIS.
* „ flavus .. .. } AURAL MYCOSIS.
* „ niger .. .. }

PHYCOMYCETES.—*Mucorineæ.*

* 9. Mucor mucedo .. .. .. AURAL MYCOSIS.

PYRENOMYCETES.—*Hypocraceæ.*

* 10. Claviceps purpurea .. .. ERGOTISM.

Toxic Principles.
ERGOTOXINE.
SPHACALINIC ACID.

CARPOMYCETES.—*Uredineæ.*

* Puccinia graminis .. .. } MILDEW.
* „ coronata .. .. }

Ustilaginæ.

* Ustilago carbo .. .. .. }
* „ maydis .. .. } SMUT.
* „ destruens .. .. }

Toxic Principle.
GITHAGIN.

* Tilletia caries .. .. .. BUNT.

OOMYCETES.—*Peronosporeæ.*

* Phytophthora infestans .. POTATO BLIGHT.
* Exoascus pruni .. .. PLUM DISEASE.

II

BACTERIA

Non-Neucleated Organisms, parasitic to Man.—From $\frac{1}{7000}$ inch. —They produce certain changes in the Nidus by absorbing water or excreting pigments, etc.—Reproduction, hourly. by elongation and fission or spore-production.—Colonies recognisable to the naked eye as to size, shape, and colour when cultivated on a suitable medium.

SCHIZOMYCETES.—*Coccaceæ.*

	Micrococcus solaniferum	..	GREEN POTATO-POISON.
	„ thecalis ..	..	LANDRY'S PARALYSIS.
* 11.	„ tetragenes	..	ENTERITIS.
12.	„ Meletensis	..	MALTA FEVER.
*	„ zymogenes	..	MALIGNANT ENDOCARDITIS.
*	„ neoformans	..	CANCER (*associated with*).
* 13.	Diplococcus lanceolatus	..	PLEUROPNEUMONIA.
14.	„ gonorrhœæ	..	GONORRHŒA.
15.	„ catarrhalis	..	CATARRH.
16.	„ meningitidis	..	CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.
* 17.	Streptococcus pyogenes	..	ERYSIPELAS.
* 18.	Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus		SEPTICÆMIA.
*	„ „ albus		PYÆMIA.

Bacillaceæ.

* 19.	Bacillus anthracis	.. ..	ANTHRAX.
*	„ botulinus	.. ..	PTOMAINE-POISON (BOTULISM).
	„ acnes ..	.. ..	ACNE VULGARIS.
* 20.	„ diphtheralis	.. ..	DIPHTHERIA.
	„ lactomorbi	.. ..	MILK SICKNESS.
* 21.	„ lepræ	.. ..	LEPROSY.
	„ strepticus	.. ..	ULCUS MOLLIS.
* 22.	„ tetani ..	.. ..	TETANUS.
* 23.	„ tuberculosis	.. ..	TUBERCULOSIS.
	„ Frischii	.. ..	RHINOSCLEROMA.
24.	„ coli ..	.. ..	ENTERITIS.
	„ dysenteriæ	.. ..	BACILLARY DYSENTERY.
25.	„ influenzæ	.. ..	INFLUENZA.
26.	„ mallei ..	.. ..	GLANDERS.

* 27.	Bacillus œdematus maligni ..	..	EMPHYSEMATOUS GANGRENE.
28.	„ pertussis ..	..	WHOOPING COUGH.
29.	„ pestis ..	..	PLAGUE.
30.	„ pneumoniæ ..	..	LOBAR-PNEUMONIA.
31.	„ proteus ..	..	PTOMAINE-POISON.
32.	„ pyocyaneus ..	..	PEMPHIGUS.
33.	„ typhosus ..	..	TYPHOID FEVER.
	„ typhi	..	TYPHUS FEVER.

* Those marked with an asterisk (*) will stain with a solution of iodine + certain analine dyes. ("Gram-positive.")

APPENDIX

PLANTS REPUTED POISONOUS

		Toxic Principles.
Abrus precatorius	CORAL-BEAD PLANT	JEQUIRITOL.
Acnistus arborescens	DEADLY DWALE	
Acocantha Deflershii, Schimperi, venenata	HOTTENTOT-POISON BUSH	OUABAIN.
Acorus calamus	SWEET FLAG	CALAMINE. ACORIN.
Adamsonia digitata	BAOBAB TREE	ADAMSTONINE.
Aesculus hipposcastanum	HORSE-CHESTNUT	ÆSCULIN.
Agaricus ærugino sus, dryophilus, excelsa, sprita, verna, virosa	FUNGI	
Agave fœtida	FŒTID ALOE	
Aglaonema commutata	PHILIPPINE POISON DART	
Alstonia scholaris	DITA-BARK TREE	ALSTONINE. PORPHYRINE.
Amianthium muscœtoxicum	AMERICAN FLY-POISON	
Amyris toxifera	JANCA TREE	
Anacardium occidentale, officinale	CASHEW-NUT	CARDOL.
Anagallis arvensis	SCARLET PIMPERNEL	CYCLAMIN.
Anagyris fœtida	STINKING-WOOD	
Anchusa officinalis	ALKANET	CONSOLIDINE. CYNOGLOSSINE.
Andira anthelmintica	CABBAGE TREE	ANDIRIN.
Anhalonium Lewini, Williamsii	MESCAL	MESCALINE. PELLOTINE. LOPHORINE.

		Toxic Principles.
Anthemis cotula	DOG'S CHAMOMILE	PRUSSIC ACID.
Apocynum androsæmifolium	AMERICAN FLY-TRAP	APOCYNIN.
Apocynum cannabinum	AMERICAN HEMP	APOCYNA-[MARIN.
Areca catechu	BETEL-NUT PALM	ARECOLINE.
Arictus hypogrea		ARICTINE.
Aristolochia grandiflora	PELICAN FLOWER	ARISTOLOCTIN.
Arum dranunculus	DRAGON ARUM	
Arum Italicum	ITALIAN ARUM	
Asclepiadacum (*species*)		ASCLEPIADIN.
Asperugo procumbens	GERMAN MAD-WORT	
Asperula (*species*)		LAUROTETA-NINE.
Aspidium filix mas	MALE FERN	FILICIC ACID.
Astrantia major	BLACK MASTER-WORT	
Azalea pontica	YELLOW AZALEA	
Ballota nigra	STINKING HOREHOUND	
Bassia longifolia	ILPA OIL PLANT	
Berberis		BERBERINE.
Beureria { angustifolia / succulenta }	WEST-INDIAN POISON-BERRY	
Blepharis Capensis		
Boldoa fragrans	BOLDO TREE	BOLDIN.
Boletus felleus	FUNGUS	
Brugmansia		
Buphane toxicaria	CAPE POISON-BULB	BUPHANINE.
Calotropis { gigantea / procera }	MUDAR PLANT	
Calycanthus glaucus	CAROLINA ALLSPICE	
Capparis cynophallophora	BOTTLE-COD ROOT	
Carica Papaya	PAPAW TREE	CARPAINE.
Cassia occidentalis	STINKING-WOOD	
Cerbera Ahonai	SERPENT'S BANE	
Cestrum aurantiacum	NIGHT-BLOOMING JASMINE	
Chærophyllum temulentum	COW PARSLEY	
Chailettia toxicaria	AFRICAN RAT'S-BANE	
Cheiranthus Cheiri	WALLFLOWER	
Chenopodium vulvaria	STINKING GOOSE-FOOT	
Chiacocca racemosa	CHIANCA ROOT	CHIANCIN.
Chianonthus virginica		
Chloroxylon Swietenia	SATIN WOOD	CHLORO-[XYLONINE.

		Toxic Principles.
Chrysophillum glycyphœlum	MONESA-BARK TREE	**MONESIN.**
Circœa Lutetiana	ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE	
Cirmicifuga fœtida	FŒTID BUG-BANE	
Clathrus cancellatus	LATTICE STINKHORN	
Clitocybe { asper illudens porrens sulphureus }		
Convolvulus sepium	BELL-BIND	
Coprinarius papilioniaceus		
Coprinus picaceus	MAGPIE MUSHROOM	
Coriaria ruscifolia	NEW-ZEALAND TOOTPLANT	**TUTIN.**
Coriaria thymifolia	NEW-ZEALAND INKPLANT	**CORIAMYRTIN.**
Cornus sanguinea	SKEWER-WOOD	
Coronilla scorpioides	SCORPION SENNA	
Coronilla varia	ROSY-CROWN VETCH	**CORONILLINE.**
Corynocarpus lævigata	KURAKA TREE	**KURAKIN.**
Cratægus oxyacanthes	MAY TREE	
Crepis fœtida	FŒTID HAWKSBEARD	
Cuscuta epithymum	SMALL DODDER	**CUSCUTIN.**
Cuscuta Europœa	GREAT DODDER	
Cyclamen Europæum	COMMON CYCLAMEN	**CYCLAMIN.**
Cynornoreum coccinæum	SCARLET MUSHROOM OF MALTA	
Cyprepedium pubescens	LARGE YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER	
Cytinus	BROOM FUNGUS	
Daphne tartonraria	HERB TERRIBLE	
Derris uliginosa		
Dioscorea villosa	COLIC-ROOT YAM	**DIOSCORINE.**
Drosera rotundifolia	SUNDEW	
Dysodia chrysanthemoides	FŒTID MARIGOLD	
Echium vulgare	VIPER'S BUGLOSS	**CONSOLIDINE.** **CYNOGLOSSINE.**
Epipremnum mirabile	TONGA PLANT	
Equisteum arvense	FALSE HORSE-TAIL	**EQUISTEIC [ACID.**
Erigeron canadensis	CANADIAN FLEA-BANE	
Eryrugo maritima		
Eupatorium (*species*)		
Euphorbia { arborea Drummondi officinarum }		**DRUMINE.**

		Toxic Principles.
Euphorbia pilulifera	AUSTRALIAN SNAKE-WEED	
Euphorbia punica	SCARLET-FLOWERED SPURGE	
Euryale ferox		
Exoascus pruni	PLUM DISEASE	
Fagus sylvatica		
Galega frutescens	TIPSY-WOOD	
Galipea cusparia		CUSPERINE.
Garcia nutans		
Gastrolobium bilobum, callis-tachys, calycinum, obovatum, spinosum	AUSTRALIAN CATTLE-POISON PLANTS	
Gaultheria procumbens	WINTERGREEN	OIL OF WINTER-[GREEN.
Genista tinctoria	DYER'S GREENWOOD	
Geoffroya inermis		
Gleditschia ferox	HONEY-LOCUST THORN	
Gleditschia triacantha	COMMON HONEY-LOCUST	GLEDITIS-[CHINE.
Gonioma Kamassi	AFRICAN BOXWOOD	
Guiacum officinale	LIGNUM VITÆ	GUIACUM.
Gymnocladus dioica	FALSE COFFEE-BEAN	GYMNOCLA-[DINE.
Gypsophilia Arrostii, paniculata		SAPOTOXINE.
Gyrometra esculenta		
Hedeoma Pulegioides	AMERICAN PENNY-ROYAL	OIL OF PENNY-[ROYAL.
Hedera helix	IVY	HEDERIN.
Heliotropum Europæum	HELIOTROPE	HELIOTRO-[PINE.
Helleborus atrorubens	RED CHRISTMAS-ROSE	
Helleborus officinalis	HELLEBORE OF THE ANCIENTS	
Helvella esculenta	FUNGUS	HELVELLIC [ACID.
Hura crepitans	MONKEY'S DINNER-BELL	
Hyænanche globosa	HYÆNA-POISON	HYÆNANCHIN.
Hydnocarpus piscidia	CEYLON FISH-POISON	
Hydnora Africana		
Hydrastis canadensis	GOLDEN SEAL	HYDRASTINE.
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	SHEEP'S-BANE	VELLARIN.

		Toxic Principles.
Hygrophorus conicus	VISCID-WHITE MUSHROOM	
Hypochæris radicata	CAT'S EAR	
Hyssopus officinalis	COMMON HYSSOP	
Ileodictyon cibarium	THUNDER-DIRT FUNGUS	
Ilex vomitoria	EMETIC-HOLLY	
Illicium { Floridanum / religiosum }	POISON-BAY	
Jatropa stimulans	STINGING BUSH	
Juniperus virginica	RED CEDAR	**OIL OF CEDAR.**
Kalmia angustifolia	SHEEP-POISON LAUREL	
Kalmia latifolia	CALICO BUSH	
Kibara macrophylla	BLACK-INK BERRY	
Lactarius { aurantiacus / blennus / helvus / nectatus / thyogalus / virtus }	MILK-BEARING FUNGI	
Lactuca virosa	WILD LETTUCE	**LACTUCIN.**
Langsdorfia { balanophora / nelosis / rhopalocnemis }		
Lathræa orobanche	BROOM RAPE	
Lathræa squamosa	TOOTH-WORT	
Lathyrus cicera	FLAT-PODDED VETCH	
Lathyrus hirsutus	ROUGH-PEA	
Lathyrus sativus	CHICK-PEA	
Laureola Novæ Zealandæ	PUKATEA	**PUKATEINE.**
Ledum palustris	MARSH CYSTUS	
Leontice thalictroides		
Lepidium piscidium	SOUTH-SEA-ISLAND FISH-POISON	
Limacium { carnosus / chrysodon }		
Lolium temulentum	BEARDED DARNEL-GRASS	**TEMULINE.** **LOLIINE.**
Lonicera pericyclæmenum	COMMON HONEYSUCKLE	
Lonicera xylosteum	FLY HONEYSUCKLE	**XYLOGLOSTEIN.**
Loranthus Europæus	CONTINENTAL MISTLETOE	

		Toxic Principles.
Lotus Australis	AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S-POISON	
Lupinus densiflorus	CALIFORNIAN SHEEP'S-POISON	
Lupinus luteus	YELLOW LUPINE	**LUPINOTOXIN.**
Lycopodium selago	FIR CLUB-MOSS	**PILIGANINE.**
Malphigia urens	COW-ITCH CHERRY	
Marasmius urens		
Margeria anthelmintica		
Megarrhiza Californica	MEGARRHIZIN	**MEGARRHIZIN.** **MEGARRHIZATIN.**
Melaleuca cajeputi	CAJEPUT TREE	
Melampyrum arvense	COW-WHEAT	**RHINANTHIN.**
Melianthus cornosus	CAPE HONEY-FLOWER	
Menianthis trifoliata	BOG BEAN	**MENIANTHIN.**
Mentha pulegium	PENNYROYAL	
Monotropa uniflora	ICE-PLANT	
Morchella esculenla	MOREL FUNGUS	
Mycena aliaceus, alcalinus	FUNGI	
Myristica fragrans	NUTMEG	**MYRISTICIN.**
Nandina domestica		**NANDININE.**
Narthecium ossifragum	BOG ASPHODEL	**NARTHECIN.**
Nepeta calaria	CAT MINT	
Nepeta glechoma	GROUND IVY	
Nerium odoratum	SWEET-SCENTED OLEANDER	**NERIODORIN.** **NERIODOREIN.**
Ocyonum viride	FEVER PLANT	
Ornithogalum thyrsoides		
Orobanche minor	BROOM RAPE	
Oxytropis fœtida	FŒTID OXYTROPE	
Pachyrizus angulatus		**ERYTHRINE.**
Pæderia fœtida		
Pannus stypticus		
Passiflora fœtida	WILD WATER-LEMON	
Paullinia pinnata		**TIMBONINE.**
Pavia glabra		
Pedicularis palustris	LOUSEWORT	
Peganum harmala	SYRIAN RUE	**HARMALINE.**
Periploca græca	CLIMBING DOG'S-BANE	**PERIPLOCIN.**
Philadelphus coronarius	LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA	
Phoradendron flavescens	AMERICAN MISTLETOE	
Phyllanthus conami	BRAZILIAN TIPSY-WOOD	**PHYLLANTHIN.**

		Toxic Principles.
Physalis Alkekengi	WINTER CHERRY	
Phytolacca decandra	VIRGINIAN POKE	PHYTOLACCINE.
Phytophthora infestans	POTATO DISEASE	
Piper ovatum		PIPERO-VATINE.
Pithecolobium bigeminum		PITHECOLOBINE.
Polygonum hydro-piper	WATER PEPPER	
Prenos glaber	INK WINTER-BERRY	
Ptychotis Ajowan	JAVANEE PLANT	
Punica granatum	POMEGRANATE-TREE	PELLITARINE.
Pyrus sorbus	COMMON SERVICE-TREE	
Rafflesia		
Randia aculeata	WEST-INDIAN INK-BERRY	
Rhinanthus crista-galli	YELLOW RATTLE	RHINANTHIN.
Rhizophora Mangele	MANGROVE-TREE	
Rhododendron (*many species*)		ARBUTIN. ANDROMEDO-TOXIN. ERECOLIN.
Rhœmeria hybrida	VIOLET HORN-POPPY	
Ribes depalens		
Ribes inebrians	INTOXICATING BLACK-CURRANT	
Ribes prostratum	FŒTID CURRANT	
Robinia pseud-acacia	WHITE LOCUST-TREE	ROBIN
Russula { fœtidus, furcatus, nitidus, ruber, sanguinea }	FUNGI	
Sambucus ebulis	DWARF ELDER	
Sambucus nigra	COMMON ELDER	
Sanguinaria canadensis	RED PUCCOON	SANGUINARINE.
Sapindus emarginatus	SOAP-BERRY	
Scabiosa succisa	BLUE SCABIOUS	
Scleroderma vulgare	DARK PUFF-BALL-FUNGUS	
Scrophularia aquatica	WATER FIG-WORT	
Scrophularia nodosa	GREAT FIG-WORT	SCROPHULA-[RINE.
Sebastiana lucida	WEST-INDIAN POISON-WOOD	
Senechis latifolius	GROUNDSEL	SENECHI-FOLINE.

		Toxic Principles.
Sequora gigantea	CALIFORNIAN BIG-TREE	
Serjana lethalis	BRAZILIAN FISH-POISON	
Simaruba amara	BITTER DAMSOE	
Solanum grandiflorum	BELL-FLOWERED NIGHTSHADE	GRANDIFLORINE.
Solanum hirsutum	HAIRY NIGHTSHADE	
Solanum lycopersicum	TOMATO	
Solanum melongera	EGG-PLANT	
Solanum sodomeum	BLACK-SPINED NIGHTSHADE	
Stillingia sylvatica	QUEEN'S ROOT	STILLINGINE. APOCYNIN. ECHUJIN.
Stropanthus gratus	STROPANTHUS	
Swaysona Greyana	AUSTRALIAN POISON-PEA	
Symphlocarpus fœtidus	SKUNK CABBAGE	
Tanecetum vulgare	TANSY	OIL OF TANSY.
Tephorosia toxicaria	NIGERIAN INDIGO-PLANT	
Terminalia chebula	NEGROE'S OLIVE-TREE	
Thalictrum fœtidum	FŒTID MEADOW-RUE	
Thapsia fœtida	DEADLY CARROT	
Thelephora palmata		
Thesium humifusum	BASTARD TOADFLAX	
Thevetia neritolia	EXILE OIL-PLANT	THEVETIN. THEVETOXIN.
Thuja occidentalis	AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ	
Torreya grandis	STINKING YEW	
Torreya taxifolia	STINKING CEDAR	
Toxicocephœla spectabilis	WINTER-SWEET	
Toxicocephœla Thunbergii	HOTTENTOT ORDEAL-TREE	
Tragopogon pratense	GOAT'S-BEARD	
Tricholoma æstuans Tricholoma virgatus	FUNGI	
Trichosanthes coulbrina	SERPENT-GOURD	
Urechites suberecta		URECHITOXIN.
Valeriana officinalis	ALL-HEAL	OIL OF [VALERIAN.
Verbascum Thapsus	GREAT MULLEIN	
Verbena officinalis	VERVAIN	

		Toxic Principles.
Veronica elliptica	SPEEDWELL	
Viburnum opulus	GUELDER-ROSE	
Viburnum prunifolium	AMERICAN BLACK HAW	**VIBURNIN.**
Vicia faba	STRAIGHT-BEAN	
Vinca (major and minor)	PERIWINKLE	
Vincitoxicum officinale / nigrum	TAME-POISON	
Viscum album	MISTLETOE	**GUIPSINE.**
Walsuria piscida	EAST-INDIAN FISH-POISON	
Wisteria Sinensis	CHINESE WISTARIA	
Xanthium Strumarin	SMALL BURDOCK	**XANTHOSTRUMARIN.**
Xantholoxylum Caribæum / Senegalinum	SATIN-WOOD-TREE	**XANTHOXYLINE.** / **ARTARINE.**

The following plants are known to set up *Dermatitis venenata* in certain persons who handle them at certain seasons. Kanngiesser states that one in two hundred, more especially women after forty years of age, is susceptible.

Aconite. Amyris balsamifera. Arbor vitæ. Archangel.

Belladonna. Bourbon Tea-plant. Bryony. Buttercups.

Cape Poison-bulb. Celandine. Cinchona. Clematis. Coffee. Copaiba. Cowage. Croton. Cubebs.

Daffodil.

East-Indian Headache Tree. Eucalyptus.

Fig. Fir. Fraxinella.

Goa-powder Tree. Gonioma kamasai. Gooseberry. Green Hellebore.

Hop. Hyacinth.

Indian Chrysanthemum. Ivy.

Jonquil.

Laportea noroides. Larch. Leopard's-bane. Lily-of-the-Valley.

Manchineal. Marjoram. Meadowsweet. Melilot. Myrtle.

Nightshade.

Oleander.

Pastinica urens. Pepper Cress. Pine. Poison Tanghin. Poppy. Poplar.

Primula: { Arenda, Obconica, Chinese Primrose, Cortusa Primrose, Siebold's Primrose, Soft-leaved Primrose.

Rhodes-Wood.

Rhus: { Poison Ivy, Poison Sumach, Red Lac Sumach, Japan Varnish.

Rue.

Salacin. Sandal-Wood. Sassafras. Satin-Wood. Savin. Spurge. Squirting-Cucumber. Stropanthus.

Teak. Tomato.

Upas-Tree.

Valerian. Vernal Grass. Virginia-Creeper.

Willow. Woodruff. Wound-wort.

GLOSSARY

Acuminate. Tapering to a long point.
Acute. Pointed.
Alternate (leaves). Placed alternately on either side of stem.
Annual. Living for one year.
Anther. Part of stamen (pollen-bearing).
Awn. A terminal bristle.
Axil. Place of attachment to stem.

Basidium. A specialized, reproductive cell, in Fungi.
Berry. A fruit having all layers of pericarp fleshy and succulent.
Biennial. Living for two years.
Bract. A leaf in whose axil a flower is placed.

Calyx. Outer whorl of flower.
Campanulate. Bell-shaped.
Capsule. A seed-case.
Carpel. Part of pistil of flower.
Chemotropism. The influence of certain chemicals on fungus-hyphæ.
Chlorophyll. The source of the green colour of plants.
Chotomous. Divided.
Clasping. Adhering laterally.
Cone. Fruit of Conifers.
Convolute. One margin rolled inwards towards midrib.
Cordate (leaves). Heart-shaped, or with rounded lobes at base.
Coriaceous (leaves). Dry or leathery.
Corolla. Inner whorl of flower.
Corymb. A flattened panicle.
Cuneate (leaves). Wedge-shaped, tapering towards base.
Cyme. Two or more peduncles springing beneath terminal flower.

Deciduous. Falling when ripe or withered.
Dehisce. To split.
Dentate (leaves). Outwardly pointing teeth at margin.
Digitate (leaves). Leaflets radiating from point of stalk.
Dicecious. Barren and fertile flowers on separate plants.

Drupe. A uni- or bi-locular stone-fruit.

Elliptic (leaves). See Oval.
Endocarp. Innermost layer of pericarp.
Entire. Not lobed or divided.
Evergreen (leaves). Persistent.

Follicle. A unilocular capsule dehiscing only by the ventral suture.

Glabrous. Not shining.
Gland. A secreting organ.
Glaucous. Whitish green.
Glume. A form of bract.

Herbaceous. Not woody.
Hilum. Portion of ovule attached to placenta.
Hispid. Covered with stiff hairs.
Hypothandium. Inflorescence surface hollowed like a pitcher.

Imbricate. Overlapping like tiles.
Inferior. Below.
Inflated. Expanded.
Involucre. A form of bract.
Involute. Rolled inwards towards midrib.

Lanceolate (leaves). Broadest below middle, tapering towards apex.
Linear (leaves). Very narrow, but flat.
Lobe. A division of corolla of flower.
Loculus. A cavity.

Midrib. Central rib, or nerve.
Monœcious. Barren and fertile flowers distinct, but on the same plant.
Mucronate (leaves). With midrib projecting from apex.
Mycelium. A development of the germinating spores of Fungi, exhibiting Chemotropism.

Nectary. Honey-secreting part of flower.
Nidus. (Parasites), situation in the Host.

Oblong (leaves). A long oval.
Obovate (leaves). Egg-shaped, with broadest part at apex.
Obtuse (leaves). Blunt at apex.
Oval (leaves). Longer than broad, with ends equally rounded off.
Ovary. A receptacle for the ovules.
Ovate (leaves). Egg-shaped, with broadest part below.
Ovoid. More or less oval.

Pale. A chaff-like bract.
Palmate (leaves). With finger-like lobes.
Panicle. A compound raceme.
Papilionaceous. Butterfly-like.
Pappus. A persistent, growing calyx.
Pedate (leaves). Divided into three branches; outer into leaflets at inner margin.
Pedicel. Flower-stalk.
Peduncle. Common stalk of inflorescence.
Peltate (leaves). With stalk attached to under side.
Pendent. Hanging.
Perennial. Living for several years.
Perianth. Floral envelope.
Pericarp. Rind of fruit.
Persistent. Not falling.
Petal. A division of corolla of flower.
Petiole. Leaf-stalk.
Pileus. A cap-shaped Fructification.
Pinnate (leaves). Composed of a row of leaflets either side of stalk.
Pinnatifid. Pinnately lobed.
Pistil. Reproductive part of flower.
Pollen. A fertilizing body found in the Anther.
Procumbent. Lying mostly on ground.
Pubescent. Downy.

Raceme. A stalked flower-spike.
Rachis. Axis of inflorescence.
Radical. Springing from root.
Raphe. Connection between seed and placenta.
Reniform. Kidney-shaped.
Reticulate. Net-veined.
Revolute (leaves). Margins rolled back.
Rhizome. A form of underground stem.
Root-stock. A form of underground stem.

Sagittate (leaves). With acute lobes at base.
Scale. A peltate hair.
Scandent. Climbing.
Segment. A division.
Sepal. A division of the calyx of flower.
Serrate (leaves). Saw-like teeth at margin.
Sessile. Placed directly on stem.
Sinuate (leaves). With broad, shallow, rounded indentations at margin.
Spadix. A spike surrounded by a spathe.
Spathe. A form of bract.
Spike. A simple peduncle.
Spinous. Furnished with thorns or prickles.
Spore. A non-sexual reproductive cell.
Stamen. Accessory reproductive part of flower.
Standard. Uppermost petal of papilionaceous flower.
Stem. Flower, fruit, and leaf-bearing part.
Stigma. Part of pistil of flower.
Stipule. A leaf-like appendage.
Striate. Lined.
Style. Part of pistil of flower.
Subulate (leaves). Awl-shaped; as thick as broad.
Superior. Above.
Suture. A seam on the ovary.

Ternate. Three leaflets from apex of petiole.
Testa. Covering of ovule.
Thallophyte. A plant constructed of cells only.
Thyrse. A much-branched, pyramidal panicle.
Tuber. A form of underground stem.

Umbel. Stem terminating in numerous, stalked flowers.
Undulate. Waved.

Whorled. Arranged in a circle.

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